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COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,827—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1892.

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We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-16	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	15-32
24-4	13-28	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	24-4	13-28
41-8	21-12		41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th Augt.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd Sept.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2985	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	29th "
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7000	3000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

August 25th. September 8th. October 20th.
" 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2,000	500	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELECTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	450	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 15, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3230	27th Aug.



THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

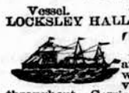
Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Aug, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.
LOCKSLEY HALL	Collin	3343	550.



THIS Steamer WILL SAIL about 15th September. Her Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every care for the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1892.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 24th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on the 24th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1892. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

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FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 5th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

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THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.
ASIA	3360	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 11, 1892.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. "MARY BEYTS," 3,790 Tons, Captain BICE, will sail for LIVERPOOL direct on or about the 23rd August.

She has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20th, 1892.

"MACIVER" LINE.



THE S. S. "IONIA," 5,503 tons, Captain E. M. Boyle, WILL SAIL for GENOA and ANTWERP about the 27th inst. This magnificent Steamer with accommodation for over 70 1st class Passengers has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon. A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20th, 1892.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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UMBRELLAS

GENT'S wear resisting Covers on Paragon Frames. A choice assortment of

NATURAL WOOD HANDLES.

Cash	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 13 8 each.
Credit	Rs. 9 8	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0 "

SILVER MOUNTED.

Cash	Rs. 18 0	Rs. 22 0
Credit	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 24 8

LADIES, a splendid assortment—

Cash	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 15 8 each.
Credit	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 8 "

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HATTERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

TYNDALL and PASTEUR agree with the most eminent *savants* of the age, and it is proved conclusively by the aid of the Microscope, that all Diseases are caused by an unhealthy condition of the Blood, which arises from an invasion, or infection, of the Blood by living germs. Microbes, Germs, and Bacteria, are the generating and sustaining cause of all kinds of illness prevalent among our race. Both Tyndall and Pasteur have advanced the theory that a panacea for all Diseases would be found in the discovery of an agent, which, while harmless to the Human System, would be destructive to the animate germs of Disease; in other words, would be a "Man Saver" by being a "Microbe Killer." Such a panacea has now been discovered in America by Wm. Radam, and is known as "Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer." Microbe Killer has deprived Scrofula, Consumption, Cancer, Leprosy, Malarial Fevers, Gout, Bright's Disease, and Rheumatism, &c., of their terrors; thousands of sufferers who were regarded as past hope have been or are being restored to perfect Health and Strength. Send for Pamphlet containing treatment of Diseases.

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O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	"	1 12
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O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape,	No. 1,	in Boxes of 100	Per Box 3 8
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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
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TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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			Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Blue Cashmere Regulation Capes, length	50 inches		36 0	40 0
Do. do. length	52	do.	37 0	41 8
Do. do. do.	54	do.	39 0	43 0
Do. do. do.	56	do.	41 0	46 0
Black Waterproof Coat,	50	do.	10 8	12 0
Do. do.	52	do.	11 0	12 8
Do. do.	54	do.	12 0	13 8
Do. do.	56	do.	13 0	14 8
Black Waterproof Capes,	48	do.	15 8	17 0
Do. do.	50	do.	16 8	18 8
Do. do.	52	do.	17 8	19 8
Do. do.	54	do.	18 8	20 8

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FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.
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DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.

Yours Truly,
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Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, 8 As.

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Bombay, August 16, 1892. Agents.

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		Rs. a.
Fruit and Honey	Per Tin	0 12
Silver Veil	"	1 0
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Grand National	"	1 0
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Bull's Eye Smoking Mixture	"	1 0
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CIGARETTES.

Otto de Rose	Per Tin of 100	3	0
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Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

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Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH.
Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.
6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jocoma Mansion, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, AND SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

T. W. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED PLAY

"SCHOOL,"

BY THE POONA AMATEURS.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

Box plan open at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 20th August 1892 on production of share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after the 7th September 1892 on production of the share certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 20th August 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 18 LOTS OF ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within two months from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1892.

THE OLDEST AND ONLY HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

WATCHES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

BY JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand,

and

JAS. McCABE, Royal Exchange, London.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

DR. ESENJEE'S

WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD morning gentlemen. Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring, it cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chartterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1892, for works in the Construction of Engine-house, a Boiler-house, Extension of the Main Sewer and Outfall Sewer, Foundations for Engines, &c., at Love Grove.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th August, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima Prima Qualite," Cigar and Cheroot shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured, easy draught and superb finish, Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos in the Monsoon. Convenient, portable and unbreakable, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," (medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½ lb. tins, Re. 1 and Re. 1-14 per tin, respectively.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment, just arrived per S.S. "Sutlej," of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES.—For the Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BENT WOOD FURNITURE, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Settees, &c., all of the first quality.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the estates. Splendid value.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COFFEE (in berry).—High-grown Indian, superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7lbs. nett.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881."

ANDREW MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th August, 1892.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...........................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months........................ " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street. Whitefriar, London.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette,*

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE!

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Mody and Co., the indenting firm, and their client Hajee Ebrahim Fakeer Mahomed.—

H E / C / 698 / F M } —3 cases containing 35 dozen Lava mirrors, No. 350 B, and 1 sample collection of Lava mirrors.

50 dozen pocket lanterns, No. 1747.
10 gross candles, No. 180.
3 " picture frames.

On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Jeewajee.—
3 casks bolts and nuts and pole chains.

On account of the concerned.—
10 cases plate-glass slips.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham
1 Brown's ball bearing bicycle, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at "Hope Hall," Mazagon, near the Hancock Bridge, the handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, platedware, d. b. c. f. gun in case, by Mollis, Hink's hanging and table lamps, English double bedstead with wire mattress, &c., the property of the late Captain G. J. RAFFIN.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Captain D. Paget Jones, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., at Rampart Row, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co., his entire valuable household requisites, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, upright pianoforte, rich-toned solid entire iron frame, by Soundy & Co., rich chromos and engravings, beautiful table and cabinet ornaments, Persian carpet, rugs, first-rate windproof standing lamps, English ice-box with refrigerator, choice garden plants, shells, fancy curtains, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGPADA OR BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Habibkhan vulud Esmalkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, *viz.*—

All that piece of fazendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 63, and now under Ward No. 3616, and Streets Nos. 20 to 24, which said land contains by admeasurement 175-83 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hassumkhan Lalkhan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Oosman, on the east by Peerkhan Lalkhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoba Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Habibkhan vullud Esmalkhan Pathan, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 22, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ESTATE OF G. G. CRAIG.

Under instructions from the Attorney of the Trustee appointed by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. Nasserwanji M. Petit's Office (where the whole of the furniture is removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome substantial made teakwood French-polished household furniture, by "John Roberts," best glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, very valuable books, camera with lenses, photographic kit, violin, banjo, English concertina, large size English marble clock, showing days, dates, months, and phases of the moon, by "J. Sewill," medicine chest, fishing tackle, brass-mounted single harness, gentleman's hunting saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.

Under instructions from the Attorney of Trustee appointed by Court of Bankruptcy in London, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the office furniture, consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon holes, cupboards, punkhas, two strong fireproof safes on stands, one by "Chubbs" and another by "Henry Elwell," &c., &c.

The above will be on view from To-morrow.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Denna Lodge," Ridge, Malabar Hill (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome well-seasoned teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, magnificent Satsuma and Kanga vases, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order, a handsome strong-built victoria with a fast-trotting grey Arab horse, very handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of J. C. E. BRANSON, Esq., Accountant-General of Allahabad, and others.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co; are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, near the Dye Works, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, reach crockery and glassware, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of P. HARRISON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE UNITED SERVICE STORES COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 285 of '92 (The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, vs. John Edward Keess), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the above company, consisting of provision, stores, wines, liquors, shop-furniture, &c., &c. Full particulars of which will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPARTMENT, WARI BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Also on account and risk of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, or whom it may concern—

6 hogsheads of ale, ex-Belgaum, to Wari Bunder, under invoice No. 148, marked "252."

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI ICE Co., LD.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of), on TUESDAY, the 15th prox., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chunilal Laloobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the Rooms of the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. C. R. HAWKINS, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at Parel, Sopari Baug Road, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, oleographs and pictures, one electric machine, complete with chemicals, a large size telescope by "John Browning" on stand, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., one camera with lens and a lot of photographic kits and chemicals, a large size magic lantern, complete, a handsome strong-built landau in very good condition, with a powerful flea-bitten grey Australian horse and harness, English gentleman hunting saddle, valuable books, one large size cooking stove, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property, will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 22, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

NOW READY.—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

July 23, 1892.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give notice that from the 21st instant till the 21st September next, any Dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th August, 1892.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th, June, 1892, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1892, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd August, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th August to 3rd September, 1892, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 254 OF 1891.

RUSSOOLBAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED and AYESHABAI, infants (under the age of 18 years) by their guardian and mother the said RUSSOOLBAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM, all of them residing at No. , Dawood Cazee Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay.......................Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAWABAI, widow of HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and Halimabai, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, an infant under the age of 18 years, by her guardian and mother the said HAWABAI, both of Bombay, residing at No. , Rungaree Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid, and Mossa Jacob, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. , Rungaree Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay.......................Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the nineteenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhibitant, deceased, the Intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Ajmere, on or about the twenty-first day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 225 OF 1888.

OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, of Baroda, Hindu Jeweller, carrying on business under the name and firm of OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, at Sheik Memon Street, in the Island of Bombay, by means of his MUNIM, ISHWARDASS NARROTAMDASS.............. Plaintiff.

vs.

TOOLSIDASS KISSONDASS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, in the Island of Bombay.............................. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th day of February, 1892, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or Bungalows and out-houses, built thereon, situate at Chowpatti, in the Island and sub-District of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 1948 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 85 and 85 A and new No. 11314, old survey No. 398, and new survey No. 7302 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward D Street Nos. 80, 82, and 82 A and under Nos. 2576 (1), 2576 (2) and bounded on the North by the Chowpatti road leading to Malabar Hill, on the East by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, on the south and West by the property belonging to Government, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the defendant Tulsidass Kissondass and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 588 OF 1889.

DAMJEE CHAGPAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..........................Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at——, outside the Fort, HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM BALLADINA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sewree Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirty-first day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Damjee Chagpar, and of the abovenamed Defendants Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or chawls, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay on the West side of Cleveland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and forming a part of a large piece of ground admeasuring seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 439(4) 439(5) 439(6) 439(7) 439(8) and 439(9) and Street No. 341(c) 311(d) 341(e) 341(f) 341(g) and 341(h) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by land lately in the occupation of the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, but now belonging to the said Defendant Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina, on the South and West by land belonging to the late Mr. Henry Cleveland, and on the East by the Cleveland Road, and which said premises are now occupied by tenants of the said Defendant Joshi Bhimjee Hariram and Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina or one of them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attornies for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th Day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
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GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE,

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WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

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FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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TOTAL FUNDS...............£8,149,829.

All PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected in 1892, at full Annual Premiums, will share in the Profits of their class for TWO FULL YEARS for the term ending 1893.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

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AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

A VERY Superior Class of TEAS, now for SALE, from Mr. T. J. GREENSILL, Proprietor of the "Bunoorie" Tea Estate, KANGRA VALLEY, viz., Flowery Orange Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Broken Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, Imperial Mixture, Pekoe Souchong, Pekoe Dust, Household Mixture, and Bohea. Trial Orders Solicited. Prices from Re. 1 to 7 Annas. per lb.

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FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links. Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

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IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,015xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,030	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	710xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213¾
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,545
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	3,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,230
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	299½
Sun Mills Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	690	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	455 138¾
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	500 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	470
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	267½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	875
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-4	
China Leaf	"	25-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-10	"
Do. do. new	"	25-6	"
Australia do.	"	26	
Bombay do.	"	25-15	
English Sovereigns	"	16-4	
Do. Drazons	"	16-3-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	320	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Julgaum Manufacturing Company, 4-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-15 p.m.

THE HINDOO FAIR.—The annual Pittori Fair will commence to-day, at Walkeshwar, and continue for five days.

RANGERS R. F. CLUB.—There will be a practice game this evening, with the Military Medical Students, at 5-30 p.m., sharp.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong direct, per extra s. s. Malacca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The race for the "Hughes" Cup was won on Saturday by Mr. F. J. Taylor (17 secs. start). The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley has consented to distribute the prizes at the Club Costume Swimming Entertainment on the 17th proximo.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The second monthly meeting of the members of this Club will be held this evening. The programme includes vocal and instrumental music, recitation of "Lochiel's Warning," from Thos. Campbell, by Mr. C.M. Cursetjee, scenes from "Othello," and the rendering of a comedietta "Marriage by Telephone," by Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee and J. E. Davar.

THE ANANT IMPERIAL CHARITABLE FUND.—A meeting of the leading merchants and nobles, &c., of Agra, and of the surrounding towns was held on the 17th August. Raja Shree Kudal Prabhu Anantraojee Narayenrao, G.M.A.I.C.F., presided on the occasion. The hall was crowded. The president amid loud cheers addressed his audience and nearly Rs. 10,000 were subscribed by the generous public for the Anant Imperial Charitable Fund in aid of helpless and needy men and cattle in India.

BOMBAY SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of the retirement of Mr. S. Macdonald, Mr. F. A. Spencer has been confirmed as Assistant Secretary to Government, Political and Educational Departments, and Mr. M. N. Wadia as Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments, *vice* Mr. Spencer. Mr. Joseph Bocarro has been appointed to be Superintendent in the Judicial and Legislative Departments, in succession to Mr. H. Corkery, transferred to the Assam Secretariat; and Mr. Grant Macpherson has been nominated as Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Wadia, promoted, and has been posted to the Political Department.

A NEW THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The epic drama of Kalidasa's Vikram and Shashikala was again performed on the boards of the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, on Saturday last, by the Patunkar Sangit Company, before an overcrowded house. The play which is divided in five parts is a very good one, being complicated with Hindu myth. Both the hero and heroine sustained their characters well to the end. The dispute between Vikram and Shashikala in Indra's palace carried the house by storm, and elicited vociferous plaudits. The scenery is indeed very beautiful. The company deserves every encouragement at the hands of the natives.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held at Mustan Tank, Belasis Road, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindoo woman, named Parbatee, about twenty years old, the wife of one Narayan Balaji, a mill-labourer, residing at Arthur Road. The deceased was married about ten years ago, and lived with her husband and his parents. Some four days back the father-in-law gave Parbatee a rupee for household expenses, and the next day her husband got angry with her, as she had spent the whole of the rupee. Her husband scolded her and gave her a slap on the face. The next day, the deceased was missing from home, and information was given to the police. On Friday evening a police ramosee saw the corpse of Parbatee floating in the Mustan Tank. It was taken out, but no external marks of violence were found on the body. A verdict of her having drowned herself in a tank was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances attending the death of one Kondee Suttoo, about fifty years of age, a labourer, in the Prince's dock. About a week ago, Kondee was carrying a plank, weighing about four maunds, together with another labourer, from the wharf to a timber stack, when the plank struck against an iron pillar in the warehouse, as they were turning with it. The plank fell on the ground and struck the deceased on the chest and legs and knocked him down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the deceased was suffering from a pain in the spine, and he was unable to use his legs, and could with difficulty raise his arms. He had abrasions on the foot near the toe, another on the knee, and on the inner side of both the thighs. By degrees he became worse, his speech became affected, and his breathing became difficult, and he never rallied since then and died. The jury unanimously recorded a verdict of death from injuries received by a plank accidentally falling on him.

SAD DEATH OF A DOCK-LABOURER.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Tulseeram Raghu, about 40 years of age, a dock-labourer, living at Junjikur Street. On Saturday afternoon the deceased was hurt by some grain bags falling on him, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died some time after from the effects of the injuries received. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that Tulseeram was engaged, on Saturday, with other labourers, in loading the s.s. Raffaele Rubatino, lying in the Victoria Dock, with bags of wheat. He was slinging the bags, and at about 1 o'clock the usual sling of 14 bags was made up and being hove off the wharf, when the deceased was in the wharf spreading out a chain to make up another sling. The bags had not gone up more than five or six feet, when one of the links of the chain gave way and some of the bags fell on the deceased. Mr. Easdon, House Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, stated that when the deceased was brought to the hospital, on Saturday afternoon, he was conscious, but in a state of extreme collapse, cold, and pulseless. On examination, he found a diffused swelling in the lumbar region with fracture of the spine. There was paralysis of the lower part of the body. The deceased did not rally, but died after six hours. The jury recorded a verdict of death from the fracture of the spine, by a sling of bags accidentally falling on him.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE MUNICIPALITY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Erwad Eduljee Pestanjee Sanjana is charged with defrauding the Municipality in respect of certain town-duty refund. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended the accused.

Mr. Mehta, who had not concluded his speech on the last occasion, proceeded to make further remarks in the case.

His Worship said that the accused had signed the receipts for the money received; and asked, was that not false representation, and if not, why not?

Mr. Mehta stated that the receipt itself did not point to any false representation or fraudulent intention. The receipt was the outcome or corollary of statements previously made and previously signed. The accused was certainly not criminally liable, unless it was satisfactorily proved that he had a guilty knowledge. It would be a hardship upon the accused if this case were sent before a jury considering the evidence in the case. Mr. Mehta asked his Worship to follow the same course his Worship had done in the recent case of Mrs. Piper and Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. There was not a particle of legal evidence to prove a criminal charge against the accused, who was the son of the High-Priest of the Parsees, and it would be very wrong if he were committted to take his trial at the High Court on the strength of such an unsatisfactory evidence.

The Magistrate wanted to know from Mr. Crawford on what evidence he relied to prove that the accused made false representation to his knowledge.

Mr. Crawford replied that the fact that the money went to the hands of the accused went against him. The accused received sums of Rs. 512 on small representations. His clerk prepared and signed the documents and the accused signed the receipts. His clerk had received the money on his behalf. The accused retained the money. Only a portion of the money was given to other men. The accused had falsely represented to his Worship that he had shown his book to him (Mr. Crawford) at his office. The evidence was strong to prove deception.

The case is adjourned until Tuesday next.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUBS.

A VERY large number of members availed themselves of the fine afternoon on Saturday to take part in the "Silver Spoon" and Revolver Competitions at Colaba. Unfortunately darkness intervened before all had competed at the longe range which spoilt what would otherwise have been excellent scores. Arrangements will be made in future to prevent this disappointment by having more targets in use. The large number of competitors present on Saturday (the largest this season) is evidence of the increasing popularity of the Club, and the Committee note with pleasure that in addition to the splendid support given by the two Railway Corps, the B. V. A. and the B. V. R. it has now received the support of the B. L. H., several members of which have recently joined. It may not be generally known that the Club is open to both the British and Indian Army. Copies of the rules are being sent to the adjutants of the native regiments in Bombay, and the Committee will be glad to receive the names of any members of these regiments that the adjutants may recommend.

Some very good scores were made, and seeing that a large number of members are now handicapped many of the rising shots should be induced to turn out. In the Revolver Competition the scores of Sergeant-Major Dowing, Mr. G. B. Haman and Quartermaster-Sergeant Lines are worthy of special note, Sergeant-Major Dowing's 27 out of a possible 30 being a most creditable performance.

It has been arranged for the Club to fire a match against the B. B. and C. Railway Volunteers at Santa Cruz on Friday morning next, the 26th.

The Honorary Secretary hopes to be able to get up a match ten or twelve a side Bombay Rifle Club *vs.* Bombay Garrison, sometime during the next month.

The following are the scores :—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	33	27	a60
Sergt-Major H Booth, B B and C I R Vols.	28	27	b55
Ar-Sergt Baldock, Ordnance Dept	32	23	c55
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles.	29	25	d54
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	29	23	e52
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	26	25	f51
Qr-Mr Sergt A Lines, 2K O Y L I	26	25	g51
Cr-Sergt G Morgan, 2K O Y L I	33	23	h51
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes, B B and C I R Vol	29	21	50
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	26	23	49
Gunner A Bond, Bo Vol Artillery	27	22	49
Ar-Sert W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	29	20	49
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vol	26	21	47
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	27	20	47
Sergt G Parkin, 2K O Y L I	29	18	47
Sub-Condr Whittaker, Ordnance Dept	29	18	47
Mr Greening, Bo Rifle Club	21	25	46
Vol Blewitt, G I P R Vol	23	23	46
Vol M F Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	30	16	46
Mr Fuller, Bo Rifle Club	27	18	45
Cr-Sergt C Merrosey, B B and C I R Vol.	27	18	45
Vol E W Pyrke, Bo Vol Rifle	24	20	44
Mr G B Harman, Bo Rifle Club	24	18	42
Sergt-Instr J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	25	17	42
Mr W S Massey, Bo Rifle Club	25	16	41
Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	30	10	40
Vol A J Hallam, G I P R Vol	18	21	39
Sergt J Russell, 2K O Y L I	20	15	35
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol	29	Ret.	29
Mr Lawrence, Bo Rifle Club	20	9	29
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	13	15	28
Trooper G L Stacey, Bo Light Horse	21	7	28
Capt F A Little, Bo Light Horse	26	ret	26
Vol L Valladares, Bo Vol Rifles	16	ret	16
Mr J Swindin		Retired.	

a Handicapped 8 Points, winner of 1st Spoon.
b " 4 " " 2nd "
c " 4 " " 3rd "
d " 8 "
e " 4 "
f Winner of 4th Spoon.

REVOLVER COMPETITION.

Unlimited Entries 8 annas each.

	Six Shots at 25 yards. Total Points.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Mr G B Harman, Bo Rifle Club	23
Qr-mr Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L Infy	22
Mr Lawrence, Bo Rifle Club	17
Sub-Conductor F N Whittaker, Ordnance Dept	16
Mr Greening, Bo Rifle Club	16
Sergt J Russell, 2nd K O Y L Infy	13
Lce Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Ar Sergt J Baldock, Ordnance Dept	6
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	5
Sergt Parkin, 2nd K O Y L Infy	2
Lieuts F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	0
Vol E W Pyrke, Bo Vol Rifles	0
Mr J Penney, Bo Rifle Club	0

The number of entries in this match was 9.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company at Marine Street, under the presidency of Mr. Shamrao Vithal in absence of Mr. Isaac Alcock, the chairman. The following directors' report for the year ending 30th June 1892 was put before the meeting and unanimously adopted.—The year under report embraces a period, not only of extreme commercial depression throughout the land, but also one of scanty rainfall, with enhanced prices and great scarcity in the districts in which the operations of your mill are in the main conducted. Food-grains rose to famine prices, necessitating, in certain parts, the prompt and energetic interference of Government on behalf of the stricken agriculturist. Casting, then, a retrospective glance over the anxious times that have been tided over, it is with feelings of thankfulness and pleasure that the directors place before you the audited accounts of the company made up to 30th June 1892. These, they venture to think, will be found fair and satisfactory on the whole. The net profits earned during the year amounted to Rs. 93,102-12-0, and from this sum Rs. 30,000 have been transferred to depreciation fund account, bringing it up to Rs. 1,73,946-6-9. In March last your directors declared an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, which absorbed Rs. 29,850, thus leaving for disposal the sum of Rs. 33,252-12-0, which we recommended being appropriated in the following manner :—Payment of a further dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, making a total of 10 per cent. for the year Rs. 29,850 to be transferred to reserve dividend fund account Rs. 3,402-12 Total Rs. 33,252-12. The mill and contents, together with the cotton and yarn on hand, have been insured for a total of Rs. 10,10,000. Mr. Cureedjee Cowasjee Dalal was this year deputed to Hubli to examine and check the stocks there on 30th June last, and he reports having found them correct. Mr. Raghvendrao S. Valvekar, resident director at Hubli, retires this year, and as it is desirable that some one equally influential and competent, residing at Hubli, should succeed him, the directors request you to appoint his successor.

A dividend of Rs. 12-8 per share, or at the rate of 10 per cent., as recommended in the directors' report, was declared payable on and after the 31st instant. Mr. Shiromani Bhujbal Prathamsheli was elected a director in place of Mr. Raghvendrao S. Valvekar who resigned. Mr. Shamrao here stated that it was through some mistake that his name was not mentioned as a retiring director. He was one of oldest directors on the board, and it was now his time to retire by rotation, he therefore retired and left his re-election to the meeting. The meeting thereupon re-elected him as a director. Messrs. W. Lidbetter and Cursedji Cowasji Dalal were re-elected auditors of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each, Mr. John S. Chrystal, the manager of the mill, was granted an extension of leave for one year on a reduced allowance of Rs. 200 per month. A special vote of thanks was accorded to the mill-staff for the energy and interest evinced in their work. The vote of thanks to the secretaries, directors and chairman of the company terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

MAURITIUS CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

THE following is a list of amounts subscribed since our last advice :—

Amount previously advised	Rs.	9,381-11-9
Ruttonbai, widow of the late Ardaseer Eduljee Sookhia	"	15-0-0
Amount collected at the Sabbath School of St. Andrew's Church	"	30-0-0
Total	"	9,426-11-9

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay will hold a Confirmation in this Church on Monday, August 22, at 6 p.m. Hymns 270, 347, and 208.

THE first-class armoured battleship Empress of India, 14,14,150 tons, 1,300 horse power, which is being completed at Chatham Dockyard, will be ready in the course of a few weeks, to proceed on her speed and steam trials.

JOHN JAMES GARDNER was tried at the Central Criminal Court on July 29 for having conspired with Harry Roberts, who has absconded, to obtain money from various young women by falsely pretending to qualify them for the music-hall stage. That part of the charge was not pressed, and prisoner, pleading guilty to having improperly conducted himself towards the applicant for instruction, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

MEN AND MANNERS IN SIMLA.

[BY A MEM-SAHIB.]

UNDER ordinary circumstances I should, perhaps, feel some hesitation in sending this article, but as I see that "Lady J-u-e" has recently written more than once to an up-country paper on social matters from Simla, I feel that I too must tell you something of society up here, and I do not think I can do better than begin by sending you a few of my impressions of the different men it has so far been my fate to meet. I choose this subject, because I really think it such a very interesting and important one, and because "Lady J-u-e" has, in my opinion, sadly neglected it. The only young man she has ever deigned to notice in any way is the A.-D.-C., and for him she appears to have but little love; certainly not much praise. Now I will pass over the Simla A.-D.-C. for the present, and commence by giving you an idea of a few more prominent types of the Simla man. First of all, there is, of course, the "married ladies' slave." Oh! what a happy life his must be! To be ever at the beck and call of her whom (for the season at any rate) he fondly adores, to furnish her with bouquets and presents, lend her ponies, be always near her to fetch and carry, but never to dare to even gaze into another's eyes, much less praise or admire the beauty of the prettiest girl in the station! No! he is the sole property of a mistress who rules him with an iron hand, and he must be quite content to bask only in her smiles. How strange it is that the attache never sees the mistake he is making; can never understand that his devotion is, after all, unreal and worthless, and that all those around him, even his own familiar friend, confess that Podgers is making a terrible ass of himself. Sooner or later, too, the chances are that she who has charmed him for the nonce will have to experience the truth of those biting lines (were they written by Rudyard Kipling I wonder?): "Lady if brighter and younger eyes attract him, let him go, for the end of that struggle is defeat and disquietude of spirit." If I have not remembered the exact words I know I have repeated their sense.

Then there is the man who is helplessly, deplorably, I may say madly, in love. He is longing to utter the fatal words, but he happens to be one of those shy, nervous well-meaning (if a little foolish) men who never can come to the point at the right moment, and the object of his affections fails to understand his intentions, and therefore cannot assist him. At every dance he vows to put his fate to the test; his friends slap him on the back saying "Go in and win, old boy," and are ready, quite ready, nay a little too ready, with their congratulations, or they even sometimes tell the maid herself of what is about to happen. Alas! his courage fails at the supreme moment, until at last he can bear it no longer and he plunges headlong and declares his passion. Though we soon discover the result, we hope for him, until we see that the club or hotel know him no more. We sympathise truly, for has he not told us all, that is, his own special friends, that he is certain to win her, and has he not gone on perseveringly for weeks past, threading her needle at gymkhanas, escorting her round Jacko in the evenings, and writing her "billets doux" in the morning until his chuprasie's life has become a burden too terrible to bear? And then, perhaps, after all (for who can ever probe to its depths the heart of a maid?) her tender heart gives way, and his happy beaming face is once more seen on the Mall, and calls forth the never-ending cries of "Congratulate you, old boy," from all around the breakfast table.

And now for the "ladies' pet," who is also a remarkable type in all hill stations, and who though he ranks, of course, in some respect below the A.-D.-C., is really first in each of our hearts; so let no attempt be made to dethrone him from his dais. Always ready to make himself charming to all, equally agreeable to mother and daughter, he finds himself so popular that his writing-table is piled with invitations, and he has really hard work to keep (as he so neatly puts it) "all the dear girls going." But so practised is he in the art of pleasing that he has little difficulty in managing to persuade each one that she alone has first place in his heart. This young man, on the whole, has a good time. He dines out three nights out of four, and is more or less essential to the success of a season.

Then, on the other hand, there is the cold unsociable man who never comes near us; we inspire him, he says, with a nameless fear. He does not know what to say when he is unavoidably confronted with even a charming woman—for that some of us are charming all will admit,—and can only blush, stammer, and get away from us as soon as possible. I think these men so aggravating, for they really think we are worse than witches, whereas we are absolutely harmless, if they only knew it.

The "actor" is also a striking type in Simla. I have found him, though, on the whole, a little tiresome, as his thoughts run on nothing but the next "play," and his powers of conversation therefore are somewhat limited. But I must not be too hard on him, for what would Simla do without him? Does he not contribute largely to public amusement, bringing tears to our eyes by his realistic tragedies? And does he not do his utmost to keep up the name of the Simla A.-D.-C.?

Then, again, there is the "engaged" man—these are numerous in Simla, and go on increasing in an amazing manner.

I am told that Simla is a grand place to get engaged in, for there are so many opportunities for meeting "the girl of your heart." I am afraid I think the engaged man a public nuisance, for I am always suddenly knocking up against some couple or other who look ridiculously conscious, and it does make it a little irksome when one has to cough, laugh, or converse loudly before coming round every corner of Jacko or down every corridor and verandah of Snowdon, Viceregal Lodge, and Barnes Court. However, I am getting more used to it as the days pass by.

And now for a few words about the A.-D.-C. Of course, everyone knows Ali Baba's clever sketch of this most necessary adjunct to the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Governor. The A.-D.-C. may be magnified by some gushing and sentimental women into everything that is perfect, or as Lady J-u-e neatly expresses it "a little social deity," but I have always found the said deity a very pleasant young man, usually a good dancer, always amusing and full of gossip, and generally too, it must be confessed, with a certain sense of his own importance. Stories about A.-D.-C's. are as common as, shall I say, Colonels in Simla; but few can be found to beat that which, though a "chestnut" (is this the correct expression, will surely bear repetition.

Coming out of church one bright Sunday morning a young and charming maiden fresh from home remarked to her mother that the service had been a particularly nice one. On receiving a reply from her parent that she did not see much difference between the service alluded to and those of the previous weeks, the young lady exclaimed, "Oh, mamma dear, how can you say so?" There were five Aides-de-Camp in church!!!

One more story and I have done. Returning the other evening from a ride I found a little boy and girl standing together. Suddenly the former, pointing to one of two gentlemen riding past, remarked "Look! Look! Laura! what an ugly man!"

"Hush—sh—! Freddy," hastily replied the other in a horrified tone, "You mustn't say that. Why that's an A.-D.-C!" I believe another version of this story has appeared, but I can assure you this is the correct one. Young men in Simla, forgive me for my outspoken opinions, and believe me when I say that I think you are, one and all, charming in your different ways, and preferable in any of the types I have touched on to the spoiled and conceited specimen one meets at home.—"Englishman."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR WAZIRABAD.

FROM further accounts received by the Lahore paper of the accident near Wazirabad on the morning of the 16th instant, it would appear that the No. 5 up mail-train which met with the catastrophe on the Pulku bridge, ran into Wazirabad at night, where she was detained for an hour by a message sent by the Executive Engineer who was looking after the line at Kathala station, where serious floods had occurred owing to continuous rain for three days which had rendered some portions of the line in that district unsafe. The message directed the Station-master of Wazirabad to detain the mail-train at his station till further orders, as the line was not considered safe for running. The message was complied with, and the train detained for an hour, at the expiry of which another message was received from the Executive Engineer, stating that the train might proceed cautiously, as the line near Kathala appeared to be unsafe. On receipt of this message the Station-master gave the line clear and permitted the train to start at 1-48 a.m., the driver receiving instructions to proceed very cautiously. It was not then thought that the embankment at the Pulku bridge, over which the accident occurred, was unsafe, apprehensions being only entertained in respect of the safety of the line. The train proceeded cautiously, and on arriving at the Pulku bridge it was found that the north abutment of the bridge had been washed away. This unfortunately was not discovered till the engine, actually ran into the gap and sunk under water. Driver Hughes, Fireman Davis, a native khalassi, and second guard Moses, all went down, the former three with the engine and the latter with the brakevan, into the stream. The driver, khalassi and the guard floated up and were rescued, while the unfortunate fireman never rose. It is surmised that he has either been swept away by the force of the current, or buired under the engine. The engine is said to be completely covered with water, while half of the brakevan was under water, and the other half hung down from the portion of the abutment where the line was still intact. The nulla was running with such force as rendered transhipments impossible. Several hours after the accident the mail bags were with great difficulty sent across by means of a boat. For the present passenger and goods traffic beyond Wazirabad is stopped.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain T Walker, cleared on Saturday last for Marmugoa, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co.'s s s Elektra, 1,996 tons, Captain G Mariani, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from China, &c., with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic steam-ship Nawab, 2,041 tons, Capt W Mathewson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Capt G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, and eight deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per s s Achille, Captain G Costanzo, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Trieste :—Mrs R Maller, Consul C Trumler, Mr Lathburg, Mr Walendy, and Mr Keiser. From Aden—Mr Krishnajee Treembuck, and 28 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H E M James, C S, Commissioner of Sind, Lieut B Calling, Mr Abdool Razack, one Native Officer, Mrs Heaton, and 112 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	A	F Muir & Co
" Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" Naderi	1168	McAlister	C	B & P S N Co
" Ehrenfels	1521	Warckmeis'r.	F	Glade & Co
H M I M S Magdala	...	......	H J	Government
S.S. Swordsman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
" Somali	...	Francis	L	V Ebrahim
" Brahmani	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Wistow Hall	2238	Barclay	M	E Bates & Co
" Almora	1719	Ingram	Q	M Mackenzie
" Saburmati	...	Nacoda	......	Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Malacca	2615	Case	1	P & O Co
" Roumania	2207	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
" R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
" Sutlej	2103	Worcester	4	P & O Co
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	6	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Ionia	3573	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
" Mary Beyts	2434	Bice	10	K Nixon & Co
" Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
" Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
" Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	15	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Poonani	872	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co
" Kaveri	872	do.	do.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Elecktra (s)	Mariani	Shanghai, July 28.
	Achille (s)	Costanzo	Trieste, Aug 3.
21	Nawab (s)	Mathewson.	Calcutta, July 30.
	Loodiana (s)	Withers	Calcutta, July 23.
	Rosetta (s)	Gadd	London, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Clan Alpine (s)	Walker	Marmugoa.
21	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Elektra entered for loading on Saturday last, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
16	Pundua, s	Croft	Singapore, Aug 3.
	Chanda, s	Coope	Bombay, July 22.
	Egremont Castle, s.	Valentine	Barry, June 28.
17	Asama, s	Smith	Colombo, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

August 17.—Steamers Gaekwar and Madura.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—8 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 8 cases biscuits, Currimbhoy Allibhoy; 8 packages earthen ware, &c, Treacher and Co; 5 cases ham, John A Kirkbridge and Co.

Roumania—s 26 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Almora s—8 cases lamps, Ebrahim Peermahomed; 10 cases confectionery, D P Batha and Co; 10 casts chemicals and 19 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 4 cases biscuits, Currimbhoy Allibhoy; 10 packages writing and printing papers, and 10 casks writing ink, M A Essabhoy and Co; 26 packages writing and printing papers, C A Rahim; 53 cases oilmanstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 casks glassware, S Sumsoodin; 32 cases oil menstores, &c., E Russooljee; 50 drums turpentine, E Keekabhoy; 50 drums turpentine, 300 kegs paint, and 25 cases colour, C Rajbhoy and Co; 150 drums turpentine, M Abdoolhoosin; 450 kegs paint, S Noorbhoy; 26 cases papers and envelopes, and ink, H Abdoolally; 242 cases oilmanstores, &c., D Dajeebhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Almora—21 cases polished plate glass, Thakersey Hurridas.
Malacca s—200 casks alizarine dye, M Ostermayer and Co; 370 cases window glass, The Bombay Co.

FROM BOLOGNE.

Sutlej s—17 cases butter, R B Nariman and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—15 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—2 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—12 cases envelopes, E Tyebally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—4,000 cwts wheat, C Macdonald and Co; 1,538½ cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co.
Roumania s—8,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—40 casks chutney, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 135 cwts gum, Veljjee Heerjee and Co; 72 cwts gum, S Thackersee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Roumania s—212 cwts copra, N Meanee.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Roumania s—2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra s—1,500 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Elecktra s—9,999 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—228 cwts cloves, F M Chinai; 34 bales twist, The Bombay National Manufacturing Co.
Malacca s—5 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 77 chests opium, The P and O Co; 1 chest opium, G Kedarmul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—61 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—200 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

123-92—Pestonjee R and K—Otto Martin and others vs Shamjee Veerjee and others—Thakurdas D and C.—Part heard.
357-91—K J Mantri—Prangovind Shewaprassad vs E de Souza and others—T A Bland, K D Shroff, E and G and in person—Part heard.
707-90—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of I, A and China vs Allarakhia Arab and another—Payne, G and S.
686-91—In person, a pauper—Ramdayal Anandiram vs Deviden Madarilal and others—In person.
205-92—Little, S F and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas and others vs Ballajee Appajee Nallocar Gowley—In person.
521-91—Janardhen and A—C A Turner vs Abdool Kadur Haji Abdulla and others—T A Bland.
387-91—Nanu and H—Hary Dwarkajee Thakur vs the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.
250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutiei.
25-92—T A Bland—Hawabai vs Fatmabai—Payne, G and S.
96-91—Little, S N and B—Mawjee Cullianjee vs Nenbai and others—Little S N and B—Payne, G and S.
245-92—Roughton and B—Luchmondas Radha Kisson vs Dwarkadas Ramjidas and another—Brown and M.
206-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas and another—Vittoo Appajee Gowli.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.

2-92—Little, S N and B—Luchmibai widow vs Banarsidass Kashiram and another—Framjee and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Bhaishunker and K and L S F and N.—Part heard.
27-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai—Chitnis M and M.
392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N and C M and M.
67-91—M H Khan—Leherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.
364-91—Janardhan and A—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Harridas Nathoobhoy.
525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Battliwalla vs Pherosha Framjee Battliwalla—Chitnis, M and M.
164-92—Mansuklal D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Gangabai and another—In person.
163-92—Little, S, F and N—Goculdas Madhowjee vs Liliadhur Shamjee and others—Muljee and R—B and K—In person.
271-92—Ardesir, H and D—Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana vs Cowasjee Dadabhoy and another—Payne, G and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Jellett, Capt, Bo R A, off leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 19.

Rolland, Lieut, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Surat.

AUGUST 20.

Paull, Major, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Tucker, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Bangalore.
Lathbury, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Browell, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on transfer home, to Woolwich.

AUGUST 20.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, Uatt List, on leave, to Poona.
Rolland, Lt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on duty, to Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-quarters.

Tuesday at 6-30 p. m.—Carbine drill.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Tuesday, at 5-45 p. m.—Carbine drill.
Friday, at 5-45 p. m.—25 pk R M L gun drill.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps from the 12th inst., Gunner S D Wall.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1892.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 24th instant, at 5-30 p. m., and every Wednesday, until further orders. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a. m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p. m.
3. The saddlery, arms and accoutrements returned by members at the close of last season will, on and after the 23rd instant, be issued by the Sergeant Instructor to those members who personally apply and sign for the same at Head-quarters.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	64	40	56	52	55	33	53	0
Saturday, August 20	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	1
Sunday, August 21	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	64	40	56	57	55	39	53	1
Total fall to 21st August 1891	71	40	53	59	56	13	50	45
Total fall to 21st August 1890	65	11	68	91	66	43	54	43

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st August to date.
Delhi	29.654	Calm	2	90.1	79.6	79	...	18.69	−0.98
Agra	29.610	N W	3	93.0	79.4	81	...	14.22	−5.18
Cawnpore	29.630	S S W	2	92.0	80.1	91	...	24.58	..
Allahabad	29.587	E S E	3	91.9	79.8	87	0.02	26.97	+4.61
Jhansi	29.624	S W	1	89.4	78.7	83	0.08	25.93	−0.40
Jacobabad	29.533	S E	6	103.9	81.2	69	...	4.11	+1.47
Karachi	29.624	W S W	..	91.0	80.7	83	...	11.51	+6.34
Ajmere	29.661	W	10	87.7	76.6	84	0.08	12.41	−2.88
Deesa	29.693	W S W	9	85.7	77.7	91	0.05	22.37	+3.92
Bhuj	29.681	S W	12	91.0	76.9	85	0.05	...	...
Rajkot	29.699	W	8	90.9	74.2	91	...	16.51	−5.84
Veraval	29.720	W S W	12	84.5	77.8	83	0.01	6.45	...
Neemuch	29.682	S W	8	85.8	71.6	87	0.68	16.01	−1.42
Indore	29.701	S W	3	86.0	73.6	87	0.06	15.71	−6.31
Saugor	29.637	W	4	86.3	76.1	91	...	33.44	+3.15
Jubbulpore	29.658	W S W	2	86.9	76.6	83	..	37.05	−3.82
Hoshangabad	29.650	W	5	87.8	77.2	96	0.11	37.95	+0.10
Khandwa	29.697	W	6	86.2	76.8	84	0.02	24.41	+4.29
Raipur	29.647	S S W	5	91.0	77.1	90	0.41	33.60	−2.30
Nagpur	29.663	W N W	5	88.8	76.4	84	0.04	23.41	−7.64
Amraoti	29.681	W	5	88.9	73.8	82	...	27.37	+5.33
Akola	29.706	N W	10	89.5	74.2	84	...	29.13	+7.69
Surat	29.718	W N W	L	85.6	76.0	95	0.40	40.63	+9.50
Malegaon	29.756	W S W	6	88.4	70.2	80	0.20	14.67	+2.01
Bombay	29.752	W	8	84.8	77.6	85	0.01	52.89	−4.35
Poona	29.762	W	10	86.0	69.9	82	...	19.44	+5.83
Sholapur	29.762	W N W	7	88.2	69.5	79	..	12.49	−2.14
Ratnagiri	29.771	N E	6	84.9	74.9	95	0.56	97.30	+16.18
Belgaum	29.773	W	?	79.8	66.8	92	0.06	26.87	−2.88
Goa	29.781	?	?	85.1	76.4	87	0.03	91.41	...
Karwar	29.796	N W	2	83.7	74.7	90	0.16	89.25	−3.22
Mangalore	29.818	N W	3	82.3	73.9	93	0.94	81.27	−5.80
Calicut	29.820	W N W	13	84.7	74.6	94	0.12	83.18	+8.31
Cochin	29.877	W	S	85.2	73.2	96	1.46	70.10	+8.67
Bangalore	29.833	W	5	81.7	68.0	91	0.32	14.39	+2.83
Secunderabad	29.708	N W	6	84.1	73.4	84	0.22	22.38	+6.10
Masuliptm.	29.676	W S W	4	89.5	78.1	94	...	24.39	+8.90
Bellary	29.791	Calm	8	91.9	69.0	91	1.20	9.77	+4.40
Cuddapah	29.750	N W	..	93.1	78.3	68	0.06	23.38	+13.04
Madras	29.729	S S W	10	95.2	81.1	91	...	15.49	+5.73
Coimbatore	29.792	S	4	89.0	72.3	95	...	4.79	+1.02
Trichinopoly	29.758	W S W	5	96.1	76.8	73	...	10.65	+5.66
Negapatam	29.819	W	1	94.0	78.2	64	0.03	*8.29	+2.02
Colombo	29.856	W	11	82.0	77.0	82	0.06	91.6	−8.61

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0.00 (68.15); E. G. H. = 0.06 (55.29); G. T. H. = 0.05 (58.67); C. P. = 0.01 (52.80).
* Corrected on account of a mistake on the 19th.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Delhi and a brisk fall at Negapatam, the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been small and irregular all over the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest over the Indus Valley. Gradients are steep in the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon and are moderate or slight elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Ratnagiri, south-easterly to southerly at Jacobabad and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Cochin and Calicut. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Calicut, 18 at Ajmere, 16 at Bhuj and Neemuch, and 12 at Malegaon, Karwar and Khandwa. Cochin reports squally weather. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and irregular, but show a rise in several districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere except at Jacobabad. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Coachin (1·46") and Bellary (1·20"), about an inch at Mangalore and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Negapatam, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Calicut, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Bhuj, Indore, Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere and Jhansi. Abnormals indicate two areas of low pressure: one off the West Coast between Karwar and Calicut, and the other very near to and off Negapatam in the Bay. At Cochin and Calicut strong squally winds are blowing, and the sea is reported to be rough at Colombo and Cochin. The weather on and off the West Coast between Goa and Cochin, in Ceylon and off Negapatam, is hence very unsettled, and more or less heavy rain, accompanied by strong squalls, is probable. These low pressure areas have probably formed in front of the advancing strong monsoon current from the sea, and it is probable that the monsoon current over the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal will strengthen in the course of the next few days. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about 1¼ times steeper than usual and conditions are very favourable for more rain on and off that coast. To the north of Karwar the gradient is rather weak and local showers are likely. Over the rest of the country, except Sind, conditions promise light local and scattered showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 19th August, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29.880
Temperature of the Air	81.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4
Dew Point	75.9
Relative humidity of Air	0.835
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5.6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81.8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77.0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	206
Fall of Rain	0.00
Total fall during month	15.73
" " year	53.09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Aug	0.01

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the b st Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS; Congou, at As. 9; Souchong, As. 12; Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

IF you are really in want of Good DOMESTIC SERVANTS and OFFICE CLERKS, go to the REGISTRY OFFICE, 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where you will get Good Certified Men.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18. FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

RS. 10.—A Genuine Nickel Silver Keyless Watch. Jewelled escapement. A real bargain. Rs. 10 only!!—C. A. CUTTRIS and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 41, Esplanade Road.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-6 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST between the Apollo Bunder and Prince's Dock yesterday, between 4 and 4-30 P.M., a SMALL ROLL of PAPERS of no value but to the owner. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to INSPECTOR BUTTERFIELD, Bombay Police.

RECEIVED New Music Rolls for the Celestina Organs, expressly made to our order in London, from No. 11 to No. 7063. List of music free on Application.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. R. MALPEKAR, Senior Translator and Interpreter, High Court, says:—MOTIWALA'S most invaluable PILE REMEDY POWDER, Ointment and Laxative Electuary gave me greater relief within two days than all the medicines I took from Doctors and Vaids for over two months during my severe sufferings from piles. I gave them a full trial for about two weeks, at the end of which I found I was completely cured. I therefore offer my heart-felt thanks and recommend Motiwala's Specifics to those who suffer, as I have suffered from this disease.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N." care of this Office.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, lately arrived from England, and a good GERMAN and FRENCH SCHOLAR, SITUATION as TUTOR in a Family or Correspondence Clerk in some Office.—Apply to "P. G." care of this Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

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TO LET.—On Cumballa Hill, from 1st October a very desirable BUNGALOW, having a charming view of the Sea; and containing Dining, Drawing, and Billiard Rooms, four Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms attached. Rent Rs. 300 per month. For further particulars apply to "N. H," care of this Paper.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6 1-8d., rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth. Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

BEST CHEESE on Cut, As. 12 per lb.; Bacon on Cut As. 12 per lb; Hams from 10 to 16 lbs., each As. 12 per lb. Freshness and Quality of Hams guaranteed. Stilton Cheese in Jars Rs. 4-8 each.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

STOCK TAKING-CLEARANCE SALE.—For a SHORT TIME ONLY. 4 Good copyright Songs for Re. 1. No selection allowed. The Music is already done up in parcels for post; largest stock of music in India.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Music Publishers.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

GOLD WATCH CHAINS.—A large and select assortment of the newest designs in Ladies and Gentlemen's English-made Chains in every style and pattern. Ladies' Albert, Queen and Princess Chains from Rs. 38. Gentlemen's single and double Alberts from Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Manila, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

!!! MUSIC !!!—The Mountebanks "The Basoche," Latest Comic Operas. Largest selection of newest Songs, Dance Music, etc., procurable. Price lists on application.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

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WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

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OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

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CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—
Quarter Plate .... 2 Annas per Copy.
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Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ...... 5 Annas per Copy.
Other Sizes in Proportion.
Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
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9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 20.

WITH the exception of an advance of ⅛ per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £63 3-16, the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday; but the market rates of discount were put up ⅛ per cent., say to 1⅞ on short London Bills, and to 2⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 37⅞ per oz.; but in New York the metal was ⅛ cent. higher, at 83⅜ cents. per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 200,000 ounces of Silver, at 82·97 to 83·03 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 5-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £60,000 in Silver to this port.

To-day, Silver has advanced ⅛d. in London to 38d. per oz.; and Silver Securities are ⅛ per cent. higher, at £63 11-16; while in New York, a recovery of ⅜ cent per oz. has taken place in the price of Silver, at 84 cents per oz., Exchange on London being unaltered. About £225,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,890,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but Americen Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 59-64 for August and August-September deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed firm at an advance of 1-16d. in spot Mid-Americans at 4d. per lb.; other spot, as well as arrival quotations being unaltered. The Sales are 5,000 bales; the Imports 2,000. The Manchester Market has been dull.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were rather less than for the preceding week at 41,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats); and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales smaller, at the same figures. The week's Imports were 6,000 bales less, at 22,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 41,000 bales; but was yesterday 4,82,000 bales greater than at the same time last year, and 740,000 bales more than in 1890. The Stock of East Indian Cotton was 5,000 bales less than at the close of the previous week, at 46,000 bales. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had fallen off during the week by 70,000 bales, while that of Surats was 2,000 bales less; but compared with the figures for the two preceding years, those now given show an increase of 1,010,000 bales, and 1,581,000 bales, respectively; and, in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 54,000 bales, and 261,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as it was on the previous Friday, but Arrivals were 1-16d. higher; and the former was ½d. lower than the rate at the same time last year, and 2 7-16d. less than that ruling in 1890.

In New York, spot Cotton was unchanged in value yesterday, at 7 3-16 cents per lb; but September Futures were 5 points higher, at 7·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were *nil*; and the total Receipts for the season now show an increase of 141,000 bales compared with those for last year to the same date, and of 1,292,000 bales as against those for 1890.

There has been no change to speak of in Cotton in New York to-day, the price of Mid-Uplands remaining at 7 3-16 cents; while September Futures are 2 points lower, at 7·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 1,000 bales. The quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 9,010,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	5,000	21,000	14,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	5,000	7,000	8,000
" " Continent	....	4,000	....
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	7,067,000	6,926,000	5,775,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,296,000	3,318,000	2,820,000
" " to Continent do.	2,510,000	2,442,000	2,024,000
" Stock in the Ports	410,000	209,000	55,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	2,740,000	1,730,000	1,158,520
" Surats	270,000	324,000	531,230
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,400,000	918,000	660,000
" London	9,000	5,000	20,000
American afloat	20,000	20,000	20,000
East Indian "	20,000	5,000	45,000
Total	1,449,000	948,000	745,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4 7-16d.	6 3-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3¼d.	3¼d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	9-16d.	15-16d.	1 13-16d.

Locally there has been little doing in Cotton to-day, and that entirely for account of the Mills, which have taken 1,250 bales, consisting of 600 Westerns, at Rs. 174; 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 168½; and 150 Wudwan, at Rs. 180 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day on account of a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,476	bales.
Wheat	24,569	cwts.
Linseed	5,342	"
Rapeseed	2,571	"
Groundnuts	1,167	"
Castorseed	824	"
Rice	2,188	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change. We quote wheat, for prompt shipment, to Liverpool, at 12s. 3d. per ton; Seeds, Wheat and Cotton, to Antwerp, for March-May shipment, at 18s. 9d; and the same cargo to Genoa and Marseilles, for December-February shipment, at 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 2½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 17-32d. for Demand with three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 23-32d., and rates advanced 1-32d. for the former class of paper; but little or no business transpired either way and the market closed steady, not to say firm, as follows, for ready business, forward Bank remittance being quoted 1-32d. higher:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅝d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·54⅞.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown signs of weakness, in spite of which, however, yesterday's closing rates have been rather more than maintained for money, and the market left off at 104 13-16 for Fours for cash; 104¼ for the coming settlement; and 104 3-16 for the September account.

SHARES remain a very quiet market; and beyond an advance of Rs. 15 in David, and of Rs. 5 Swadeshi, Cotton Mill scrip; and of Rs. 7½ in Mofusil Press shares, at our revised quotations, we have no changes to report this evening.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	8	55 p.m.	20	9
Teheran	21	8	12 p.m.	...	33
Suez	21	1	30 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 21st August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	16	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACMAHON—July 28, at Bromley, Kent, widow of Capt E E MacMahon, Madras Staff Corps, of a son (posthumous.)

MARRIAGE.

HARDY—WILLIAMSON—August 4, at St Michael's and All Angels,' Paddington, by the Rev J P Hardy, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev J Wills, Thomas Henry Hardy, Lieut, Indian Staff Corps, to Annie Craigie, youngest daughter of Deputy-Surgeon-General B Williamson, Indian Medical Service (retired.)

DEATHS.

COCHRANE—July 30, at Philbech-gardens, S W, S Cochrane, late of Calcutta, aged 54.
FORBES-WATSON—July 29, at Upper Norwood, John Forbes-Watson, M A, M D, LL D, late Reporter on the Products of India to the Secretary of State for India and Director of the India Museum, aged 65.
NIGHTINGALE—July 25, at Teignmouth, M R Nightingale, Lt-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, grandson of late Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart, aged 69.
REAY—July 31, at Chichester-street, S W, Mary Ann, widow of late Maj-Gen C Reay, of the B S C, aged 58.
THOMPSON—July 31, at Inly House, Shepherdswell, near Dover, D Thompson, late H E I C S, aged 92.
WILLIS—August 1, at Southsea, Katharine Harriett, wife of Col Legge Willis, Indian Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 12, at Sehore, Bhopal State, the wife of Francis Anderson, of a son.
FOOKES—August 16, at 1, Bhowanipur Road, Calcutta, the wife of Robert A Fookes, of a daughter.
MAHER—August 10, at Vellore, the wife of Robert Maher, Supervisor, D P W, State Railways, of a son.
MACNAIR—August 17, at 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta, the wife of J F Macnair, of a son.
ORMSBY—August 11, at Almora, N-W P, the wife of Vincent Ormsby, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, of a son.
PINKERTON—August 17, at Barrackpur, the wife of H C Pinkerton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CONNER—HIGGINBOTHAM—August 13, at the West leyan Chapel, Madras, by the Rev T H Whitamore, Ruper-Seymour, son of the late H G Conner, to Kathleen Maude, fifth daughter of the late A J Higginbotham.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1892.

VETERAN officers of the old school were wont to sum up the shortcomings, or what they considered the shortcomings of the army in half-a-dozen words—the service is going to the dogs. The phrase became hackneyed, and as examinations increased and the military officer became intellectually quite a superior being this summary criticism of the service was condemned as proof positive that the veteran had a grievance or was troubled with an overweening self-conceit. But though this terse wholesale system of criticism has been abandoned, veterans still express pretty much the same sentiment. The only difference is that they employ euphemisms to clothe it in. Some of these, who are able to wield the pen as well as the sword, occasionally turn out columns of adverse remarks, which after all merely amount to extensions of the subject, predicate, and object of the time-worn sentence their predecessors were wont to use. A writer in the *Saturday Review* has just added to this class of literature, in an article, whose ostensible object is to demonstrate the importance of a military officer knowing how to use the sword and revolver in case of a hand to hand encounter. A recent German criticism of our army speaks in the highest terms of the British officer, of his skill in the use of arms of precision, and in the dexterity with which he can use those belonging to other branches of the service in addition to his own. It is the organisation and administration which was found fault with not the efficiency of individual officers whose knowledge of military science in all its branches is most warmly commended. The organisation and administration are in the hands of the veterans and not of the young officers. So while aliens condemn our old soldiers they in turn seek to discredit their juniors. In a recent lecture at Simla, Colonel King-Harman declared that though a young man joined the army and was said to have adopted the profession of arms he knew practically nothing of any except that of the particular branch he served with. If the young officer were reasoned with on the folly of being unable to use his weapons or on the desirability of cultivating a little better acquaintance with them he would generally answer: "Oh! it is a nuisance, and I haven't time for practice." This is Colonel King-Harman's assertion, and he says that though it may be pointed out to the young officer that in his present state of ignorance he is perfectly useless as a fighting man, it does not make much impression on him probably because his whole thoughts are bent on several examinations in fortification or military law which he has to pass. Colonel King-Harman disclaims any desire to decry the young officer, and says it is the system he condemns. The young officer would doubtless gladly be rid of the many examinations he has to pass, and would in all probability become more skilful in his use of the sword and the revolver if he had more leisure or if these things were encouraged. But it certainly seems very late in the day to advocate the abolition of scientific training. Magazine rifles, with their tremendously long ranges, and other terrible implements of modern warfare, we every day hear are to render hand to hand fighting of very rare occurrence. In wars with savage races of course it will be as common as heretofore, and of these we have enough.

The article in the *Saturday* bears a strong likeness to Colonel King-Harman's lecture which is reported at length in the last number of the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India. It would be highly inadvisable to trace this similarity in detail; it might be regarded as an attempt to prove that the two were products of the same pen. And this is scarcely probable, for, whilst the former spares the young officer and blames the system, the latter is less merciful and strikes at the young officer from behind the older ones. He devotes a large portion of his space to particularising the deeds of prowess which have been wrought by old officers, Sir William Napier, Marshal Beresford, Lord Anglesey, Nicholson, Hodson, Sir Dighton Probyn and Lord Roberts. Young officers as well as old admire the achievements of these men and strive to emulate them. Sir William Napier, the writer would have us know, could run or jump with anyone of the gallant members of his regiment. Lord Anglesey was a typical "beau sabreur," and even when he lost one leg could sit a horse with more grace than most mortals can display with two. Stories of this kind used to be listened to with breathless credence when they were first told; young officers of the present day would dispose of them in a phrase even briefer than that which veterans were wont to criticise the prospects of the service. No doubt they were all good men who are held up by the writer as examples worthy of emulation. But for purposes of comparison it would have been more useful to have told us something of their subaltern days.

The conditions of the service are changed; the disposition of troops, the positions of officers in attack formations are not what they were. The principal idea of modern amendments in the drill-book is that the officer shall direct his men and the probabilities are that in future even less than ever will he have opportunities of displaying personal valour. The theoretical training he is now receiving is more likely to prove of service to him than a training such as he would have received thirty or forty years ago. The taunts of the *Saturday Review* essayist are as undeserved as they are inapplicable. As to the personal bravery of which he makes so much and quotes so many notable examples it is impossible to underrate them. Von Moltke, Nicholson, Hodson, Murat, Lasalle, Valentine Baker are men whose prowess every British soldier will admit. But is it not unfair to the young officer to compare him with these? Is it not too much to say that the British Army contains none of the material of which such men as these were made? Not only is it unfair but we question whether it is true. Whenever an opportunity presents itself the British officer does not fail to show the stuff he is made of. There were examples of this in Zululand, and in Afghanistan, to say nothing of the recent frontier exploits. The use of the lance and exquisite horsemanship are mentioned as some of the accomplishments of the old heroes who are quoted by latter day critics. If they were more proficient than men to be found any day of the week at an up-country gymkhana they were indeed marvels. There is at least the consolation that the uncomplimentary terms in which old officers speak of their juniors do neither the juniors nor the service the least harm. It has always been the custom to depreciate the personnel as well as the materiel of the army, and for the matter of that of the navy also, but after all whenever duty calls the British soldier proves true to his traditions. The Army is going to the dogs is the old air; the modern criticisms are but the same and in the same key, but arranged with variations.

AT A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University to be held on the 5th proximo, measures for improving the financial condition of the University will be considered. The funds available being found insufficient to the growing needs of the Institution, an application was made to Government in the early part of last year, asking that the annual grant should be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. In April, 1891, the Government of Bombay replied to this application, and pointed out that the University of Madras had secured a surplus beyond the financial equilibrium by the scale of fees charged and paid, and that the Calcutta University was preparing to introduce the same system. It appeared to the Government that the time had come when the Bombay University should consider the justice of placing its scale of fees on a similar basis to that laid down in Madras, or even, if necessary, raise the fee for a degree or license higher than at Madras in order to establish a financial equilibrium. The Government, while sanctioning a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the year 1891-92, informed the authorities of the University that the Accountant-General has been instructed to pay the grant provided in this year's Budget, as a special case. These communications from Government have been considered by a Committee appointed by the Senate in July, 1890, to consider the subject of reform of the University Examinations. Principal Oxenham has given notice of his intention to propose at the next meeting of the Senate, in accordance with the recommendation of the Syndicate, a series of eleven Resolutions, raising the fees for examinations and for the taking of degrees. It will also be proposed that an annual fee of rupees ten shall henceforth be payable by each fellow to the general fund of the University. This annual payment can be compounded for at the option of each fellow by a single payment of Rs. 100. The raising of the fees for Examinations will, it is expected, give a considerable increase of income amounting on the number of candidates for the year 1890 to nearly Rs. 15,000, while the fees from the fellows will give from four to five thousand rupees. The fee for the University School Final Examination it is proposed to raise from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, the candidates in 1890 paid Rs. 8,200, which under the enhanced scale would amount to Rs. 12,300. The Matriculation fee will be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, the 2,957 candidates in 1890 paid Rs. 29,570 which will now be enhanced to Rs. 35,484. The fee for the Second B.A. Examination which is at present Rs. 10 will be doubled, and the Rs. 2,010 will therefore become Rs. 4,020. The second Bachelor of Science Examination will also be doubled but as the number of candidates in 1890 was only nine, the ninety rupees paid by them will only come to one hundred and eighty. The LL.B., the fee for which was Rs. 30, will become Rs. 50, raising the total from Rs. 2,550 to Rs. 4,250. The fee for the first L. M. & S. Examination will be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, enhancing the total from Rs. 770 to Rs. 1,155. The ten rupees fee for the second L. M. & S. Examination will be doubled, and the Rs. 600 paid on this head will become Rs. 1,200. The new arrangements, for the popularity of which we will not vouch beforehand, will give the University some Rs. 20,000 per annum, irrespective of the Government grant, which it may be hoped will not be wholly withdrawn.

A COMMITTEE has, we hear, been appointed by the Gaekwar for the purpose of enquiring into the state of education in the Baroda territories, with a view to suggesting means for its further development and improvement so that the benefits of education may reach all grades and classes of people according to their conditions in life. Considering that the population is mostly agricultural, and therefore scattered, the question presents exceptional difficulties; but the Education Committee has shown that it fully realises the varied conditions which will have to be considered, and has sought the opinions of people likely to be able to help it to a sound judgment. A series of enquiries with this object has been addressed to numerous educationists beyond, as well as within, the Baroda boundaries. Already education is making rapid progress in Baroda and, in addition to the spread of elementary schools, institutions have been founded for higher education, and special schools for music, Sanskrit, and technical education. Schools for the education of zenana women, for the aboriginals, for training in cookery, as well as four institutions for the low castes have also been established. These are in the vernacular; the English Education Department is under separate management, and has an arts college with a law class, a science college with agricultural classes, two high schools and three aided schools. This is a highly creditable record; but his Highness would have it still better. The Director of Vernacular Education, in a recent speech, reviewed the progress of education in Gaekwari territory, setting forth as the most prominent feature in its history the action taken to ensure a wider spread of education among the masses. The Gaekwar has ordered that there shall be a schoolmaster in every village wherever practicable. This order necessarily entails a large permanent addition to State expenditure, but his Highness has determined that it shall be incurred. The interrogatories to which we have referred apply to compulsory education, primary education, female education, general education to fit the individual for making his way in life, and complete education through the vernaculars.

THE Government of Bombay has formally expressed its approval of the abolition of *veith* in Palanpur, to which we drew attention a few weeks ago. In a resolution addressed to his Highness the Dewan Saheb, the Governor-in-Council says he has learnt with much gratification that the Dewan Saheb, with the advice and assistance of his Chief Minister, Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved, has abolished the injurious system of forced labour. The resolution reminds his Highness that the custom has long since been abolished in British India and observes that its abolition in Palanpur is creditable to the intelligence and the courage of his Highness. Much progress has recently been reported from Palanpur, and the little State seems fully alive to the desirability of bringing the condition of its people nearer the level of those in British territory, that they may hold their own against competition, especially in trades which the natives of Palanpur have hitherto regarded as peculiarly their own. H. E. the Governor has undertaken to bring this most recent evidence of reform to the notice of the Viceroy.

WITH reference to Mr. Sydney Buxton, the new Under-Secretary for the Colonies, it has been said that he is a survival of the type of philosophical Radical of thirty years ago. He presided on one occasion at an immense assemblage of the London proletariat in the St. James's Hall to hear a discussion, or rather to witness a gladiatorial combat between Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the champion of individualism and self-reliance, and Mr. Hyndman, the socialist declaimer. Mr. Hyndman had many beautiful sentences, but no arguments, and fewer facts. He had, however, what Mr. Bradlaugh, on that occasion, had not, the majority and all the enthusiasm of the audience on his side. Mr. Sydney Buxton ruled the storm, and appealing to the moral consciousness of the indignant socialists, obtained for Mr. Bradlaugh all he required, the opportunity of dealing swashing blows at his overmatched antagonist. From the experience of that occasion alone, if there were no other, it would be tolerably safe to predict that few incidents will occur in any Parliamentary debate which will ruffle Mr. Sydney Buxton's serenity.

OUR London correspondent, writing just before the mail left, tells us that a rumour reached him too late for verification, if verification were possible in such a case, that Sir Richard Temple was to be included in the batch of new peers that Lord Salisbury would recommend her Majesty to create on his quitting office. If the report should prove to be true, says our correspondent, it will not create any surprise, for it was generally understood, when the Government some years ago proposed to tinker the House of Lords by calling into existence a number of fancy life peerages, that if the Bill passed Sir Richard would be one of the first to profit by its provisions.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from London on the 5th inst., mentions that a prominent Liberal statesman—who is now a member of the New Cabinet—had informed him that a Home Rule Bill will be the foremost measure of Mr. Gladstone's Government in the next Session. He added that this measure will be accompanied by others relating to England, such as Registration Reform and Rural Organization. It was anticipated that the House of Lords would throw out the Home Rule Bill, though that would be an unwise course for them to take, but that it was not at all likely to lead to an immediate Dissolution.

THE result of Thursday's bye-election of a member of the Municipal Corporation, in place of the late Mr. J. R. Duxbury, was declared by the Municipal Commissioner on Saturday evening last. Mr. Nowrojee Jahangir Gamadia polled 412 votes, and Mr. Mulraj Khatao Makanjee 214 votes, so that the former was declared to be elected a Councillor.

COLONEL W. H. COAKER, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, proceeded by the mail to England *via* Bombay, we regret to say very ill.

IN the interests of Scottish Freemasonry in Calcutta, it is proposed to found a new Lodge, to be called Lodge Albyn. Scottish Freemasonry in Calcutta is far behind that of Bombay, says the local paper and it is thought that the time has come when something must be done to set matters on a more satisfactory footing. The new Lodge, which will be strictly European, will be modelled on Lodge Caledonia of Bombay, and the greatest care will be taken in the passing of candidates. One of the rules will be that candidates cannot be passed and raised at shorter intervals than one month. There is every prospect, we believe, of a highly successful career for Lodge Albyn.

THE Lahore paper writes:—The *Bombay Gazette* appears to have very speedy methods of obtaining information from Kabul. As we showed yesterday, August 11, was about the date on which a reply by post to the Government's letter could have been expected at Simla; yet on the previous day our contemporary in Bombay was able to publish the news that the Amir was making capital out of the offer of the Government of India, and had given out that Lord Roberts was coming with an army to his assistance.

EXTRAORDINARY difficulty is still experienced, writes a contemporary, in obtaining trustworthy news from Afghanistan. As a case in point it may be remembered that some time ago a report reached India that Gholam Hyder, commanding the Amir's troops on the Bajaur border, and the Khan of Lalpura, the Chief of most importance among the Mohmands, had been summoned to Kabul. It is not even now known whether they have proceeded there.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 23rd July, 1892, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 72,882-13-5, and for goods, &c., Rs. 68,408-15-3, making altogether Rs. 1,41,291-12-8 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 127-12-0. During the corresponding week, in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,28,723-2-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 142-13-10.

THE floods caused through the overflowing of the Chenab river have played havoc with the villagers in the Wazirabad district. Several small villages are said to have been washed away, cattle drowned, and excessive damage done to crops.

THE floods at Peshawar have by no means been unmixed evils, to judge from the account of a native correspondent who says that "in these days Peshawar has become like Murree and Simla."

THE Lahore paper writes:—We have already noticed the peculiar discrepancy pointed out by the Lieutenant-Governor in his review of the last Punjab Sanitary Report between the rates of infant mortality based on the births returned and those based on the census return for children under one year old. The proper explanation of the discrepancy is doubtless a somewhat complicated problem; but it is believed that though the census returns for infants under one year old are to some extent exaggerated, there can be little doubt that in the matter of accuracy they are, as they should be, very much more reliable than the vital statistics.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE AFGHANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.

The Russian version of the affair at Aktash states that Colonel Yanoff commanded the Afghans to surrender their arms, and on the Cossacks attempting to seize them the Afghans fired and in the encounter which followed three Russians were wounded and eleven Afghans killed and six wounded.

Colonel Yanoff remains at the mouth of the Pamirs.

A Russian Captain and three Cossacks, who had wandered from Yanoff's Camp, have disappeared.

The Anti-Russian ferment in Ferghana still continues.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE ARMY.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.

A sensation has been caused in Germany in consequence of an address made by the Emperor to the troops, in which His Majesty advocated a small Army with long service and denied the rumours of a projected military increase. This is considered to be a rebuff for General Caprivi, who is known to be an advocate of two years' service.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT'S RE-ELECTION OPPOSED.

Mr. Atkinson, the former Conservative member for Boston, will oppose Sir W. V. Harcourt's re-election at Derby. This is a mere freak which the Conservative Party repudiates.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S EXCLUSION FROM THE MINISTRY.

It is understood that the exclusion of Mr. Labouchere from the Ministry is due to the objections raised against him in a high quarter.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

It is reported that a Committee of the Cabinet will visit Ireland during the recess, in order to facilitate the drafting of a Home Rule Bill.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND MR. BHOWNUGGREE.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales yesterday received Mr. Bhownuggree prior to his departure for India, when H. R. H. thanked him for the interest he had taken in the Imperial Institute during his sojourn in England.

FURTHER HONORS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Captain Armstrong, proprietor of the *Globe* newspaper, has been created a Baronet.

DEPARTURE OF MR. MATTHEWS.

Mr. Matthews, the late Home Secretary, left England yesterday, and sails direct to New Zealand.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Notts and Somerset, the former were beaten by an innings and 122 runs.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The new Ministers were yesterday installed in their offices.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The death is announced of Colonel Hume, late of the Grenadier Guards.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

Report has been received that the Russians have advanced into Roshan and Shignan, and the Afghan troops are retiring before them ; but this requires confirmation.

Maimena is said to be again in the hands of the rebel Mirs against whom General Gholam Hyder, Commander of the Amir's Hazara Army, has been despatched with four thousand men.

The statement that the Amir's Governor in Hazarajat, Abdul Kadus Khan, had joined the rebels is incorrect, as latest news shows him to be still at Bamian, collecting supplies for the Amir's troops.

The reply of the Government of India to the Amir is delayed owing to the necessity of referring it to the new Ministry.

The small force being sent to the Bithani country from Bannu will be commanded by Major Gray, of the 4th Punjab Infantry who left Simla for Dera Ismail Khan on Saturday. The troops will be drawn from the 5th Punjab Cavalry, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and the Hazara Mountain Battery now stationed at Bannu. The Bithani headman, it appears, asked that a force should be sent as signs of restlessness among the bad characters in the tribe were very pronounced.

It is believed that some of the men who murdered the sowars in the Gomal Pass belong to a village, a few miles north-west of Jandoula, where Major Gray is to encamp.

The detachment of the Bengal Sappers, consisting of one native officer and nineteen men proceeding to Gilgit for road and bridge work are being pushed forward very smartly. They travelled by ekka from Rawalpindi to Bandipur, whence they began their march on the 5th instant.

GILGIT COMMISSARIAT.

Captain Yielding has now placed 45,000 maunds of supplies for Gilgit beyond the Burzil Pass, of which 15,000 have reached Bunji. Every effort will be made to complete the work next month, it being desirable that all transport animals should be clear off the hills by 1st October.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN BURMA.

There is likely to be a gold boom in Burma even fiercer than anything we have seen in Bengal. The last issue of the *Burma Gazette* publishes the analysis of a sample of sand, got by an hour's washing on the banks of the Irrawaddy above Senbo. The sample weighed 3lb. 10oz. and contained 10·4 grains of gold, or at the rate of 11lb. 4oz. to the ton.

KARACHI NEWS.

CHOLERA AND FLOODS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

Cholera has slightly abated in the native town quarters, but is moving on towards the camp, where a few deaths occurred amongst the European residents. In one regrettable instance four children of a telegraph employé died within 24 hours. With change in weather and sanitary precautions, by the Municipality burning sulphur and tar in pits in the principal streets of the town and camp, it is hoped the disease will soon show a marked decrease. The mortality from the same cause at Hyderabad and Kotri is still high.

The railway line has again been breached between Seeta Road Station and Radhan, caused by the water in the Pritchard Canal rising above the embankment. With the increased pressure the embankment burst, flooding the country around and seriously damaging three miles of railway line. Booking goods traffic has consequently been discontinued since Thursday. Through communication is not expected to be restored for ten or twelve days, passengers being transhipped by boats. Sind and the Punjab mails have been arriving a day late during the past four days. The breaches on the line at Sann and Bubak have been repaired. At Multan the river is rising to such an extent that inundation is feared. Guards have been placed at different points of the river watching the rise.

The following telegram from the Governor was received by the Commissioner and conveyed to the Municipality through the President:—"Much distressed to hear of sickness and suffering in Karachi and Hyderabad. Sincerely trust early improvement may show itself."

INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

A Currency Association meeting at Ootacamund, last evening, was well attended. The Hon'ble G. Hamett presided. The chairman proposed, and Surg-General Loysted seconded the formation of a branch. This was carried. Resolutions similar to those passed at Madras were adopted by the meeting. The speakers were Colonel Hughes Hallett, Mr. Dadabhoy Eduljee, Mr. Akilandaiya, Mr. Davies, Mr. Harold Stuart, Colonel Beresford Lovett, and Mr. Manning.

A CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Yesterday, E. S. Robinson, a clerk, employed at Thomas Cook and Sons, tourist agents, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for criminal misappropriation of certain monies belonging to the firm.

GOLF MATCH AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

The return golf match, Poona vs. Mhow, was played yesterday, ending in another win to Poona, who made 7 holes up and 5 to play in the double round of 18 holes. The play was decidedly better than the previous match.

CRICKET : KIRKEE VS. MHOW.

The cricket match, Kirkee vs. Mhow, was concluded yesterday. Kirkee made 142 runs in their second innings, of which Messrs. Usborne contributed 29, Plummer 25, Stockdale 23, Langtry 12, Colonel Caldecott 10, Gunner Pavitt, not out, 13 Thus Mhow won by one innings and 137 runs.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Aug. 21.

A meeting of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees was held this evening, at Beramshaw's Hall, to congratulate Mr. Dadabhai, and thank the Finsbury electors and others who assisted him. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the distribution of flowers and *pan supari*.

CRICKET AT SATARA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Aug. 20.

A cricket match was played at Satara to-day between the Satara Gymkhana and the Poona Young Men's Cricket Club. The latter won by one wicket. There was a large gathering, and the game was very exciting. Satara in its first innings scored 116 and in the second 27 ; Poona 69 and 74, respectively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug 19.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	37⅞

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	41,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	22,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,400,000	"
" " " Surats	46,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	9,000	"

THERE is now a distinct improvement in the financial outlook in new Zealand. After several years of severe depression the Treasurer in his budget for the present year is at length able to show a substantial surplus, which he estimates at about a third of a million sterling. Moreover, the trade and commerce of the Colony are now flourishing, and everything points to a gradual renewal of prosperity. It may be hoped that those who have the shaping of the financial policy of New Zealand will take to heart the lesson taught by the reckless expenditure to which the depression of the past few years has been very largely due.

THE contract-built first-class cruiser Blenheim 129,000 tons, 20,000 horse-power, is in the engineer's hands, in Chatham Dockyard, where she is being fitted with torpedo tubes, and is having some improvements effected in the combustion chambers, and new tubes in her boilers. As soon as the alterations and additions are completed the Blenheim will proceed into the Channel for her steam and gun trials.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

THE new Parliament met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing the Speaker of the House of Commons. A certain aggressive section of the Liberal party had been threatening opposition to the re-appointment of Mr. Peel, and there was some talk of nominating Mr. Arthur O'Connor, but the malcontents either found the pressure brought to bear upon them irresistible, or had not the courage of their convictions. The incident is not without significance as showing that Mr. Gladstone is driving a team which, if not very carefully handled, may kick over the traces almost before the coach starts. According to precedent the duty of proposing the Speaker was performed not by a Minister of the Crown, but by an independent supporter of the Government. The choice appropriately fell upon Sir M. White Ridley, who has often been spoken of as a probable occupant of the chair, and there is little doubt that if Mr. Peel should retire whilst the Conservatives are in office at some future period his successor will be the hon. baronet, who took such a prominent part in yesterday's proceedings. Mr. Gladstone's recent indisposition, which I suspect was of the kind known as diplomatic, did not prevent his attending to second the resolution. His speech was not one of his best oratorical efforts, but even an old Parliamentary hand finds it difficult to say anything new on such a well-worn topic as the dignity and majesty of the first commoner of the realm. There was, however, one rather long but pathetic sentence which seemed to please both Mr. Peel, and the House. Said the right hon. gentleman :—"I anticipate without the smallest doubt, even in reliance on what has already taken place, the unanimity of these proceedings, and I venture to anticipate the compliments which had there been an uncertain issue before us it might have been wiser to defer—the compliments and congratulations which I may offer to my right hon. friend, with whom in addition to my experience of him in the chair I have enjoyed the privilege of a long friendship, dating perhaps from the middle part of my life and from a very early period of his." Mr. Peel's acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon him was worthy of the man and of the occasion, though it hardly attained to the elevation of thought that characterized the utterances he made on his first election to the office of Speaker. It seems only the other day since he was chosen to control the debate of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world, but as he reminded the House he has been called to the chair four times. This is unusual though not unprecedented. Two of his predecessors—Denison and Shaw-Lefevre—presided over four Parliaments, and one—Onslow—over five. But in their time the strain, physical and moral, of the Speakership is not what it is in our days. Both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Peel referred to the increased and increasing arduousness of the duties attached to the post. Mr. Peel is not what would be called a robust man, and it is a surprise to his friends that his health has not broken down completely under the burden of his heavy responsibilities. His energies will be severely taxed by the recently-created House of Commons if the estimates generally formed of that assembly should not prove to be erroneous.

The early hour at which the House met may account for the scanty attendance in the galleries set apart for the public, but outside there was a rather large crowd who, it may be hoped, were edified by the sight of Mr. Keir Hardie's triumphal arrival. That uncompromising labour representative and a crowd of his friends were driven to St. Stephen's in a large wagonette, and they looked for all the world like a party of workmen on the way to a beanfeast, Mr. Keir Hardie, as might be supposed, affects eccentricity in his dress, and his tweed cap, which he ostentatiously wore in the House, promises to become as famous as the blouse of M. Thivrier, the French socialist deputy. Already he has been called to order for walking up the floor of the House without removing his curious head covering. Mr. John Burns, looked very smart in the new suit of clothes presented to him for the occasion by a number of working tailors. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji occupied a seat on the cross-benches under the gallery. He seemed to attract more attention than the self-possessed demagogue from West Ham, and nearly as much as Mr. Blake, the Canadian recruit of the Parnellites, who of course was the cynosure of all eyes. Mr. Blake was a few hours later the principal guest at a dinner of the Eighty Club, who are naturally proud of the fact of having no fewer than 103 of their members in the House of Commons. Mr. Bryce, who presided, observed that the amplitude of her Majesty's dominions has never been more strikingly exemplified than in the recent elections. "A London constituency," he said, "has chosen as its member a gentleman from the far East ; and from beyond the Atlantic there has come to us an illustrious statesman known not more by the brilliancy of his career than by the elevation and dignity of his character, and who comes to place at the service of the Imperial Parliament and the people, with whom by extraction he is connected, those brilliant gifts and that wide experience which has already adorned and been ripened in the service of the Canadian Government." Rumour has pointed to Mr. Blake as the coming leader of the Anti-Parnellites. Whatever the future has in store for the Canadian politician he will for the present remain one of the rank and file of his party. At a meeting of the Nationalists yesterday in the historic Committee Room No. 15 Mr. Justin McCarthy was unanimously re-appointed sessional chairman with the customary council of advice, to which Mr. Blake was added. To-day the swearing in and affirming of members has commenced. On Monday the debate on the Address—for there is, after all, to be a Queen's Speech—will begin. Mr. Dunbar Plunket Barton, a Unionist member of great promise, is to propose and Viscount Cross's son to second the Address. The amendment will be moved by Mr. Asquith and seconded by Mr. Burt, both of whom are, it is thought, destined to fill office in the Gladstonian Government.

The German Emperor arrived at Cowes on Monday, and is staying on board his yacht the Kaiser Adler, a very fine boat. He is more fortunate in respect to weather than he was on some previous visits to the Solent. Previous to his arrival we were told that he had telegraphed expressing his desire to have interviews both with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. The French papers have improved on this story by saying that Mr. Gladstone has refused to see his Majesty. This is, of course, all stuff and nonsense. The Emperor has met Lord Salisbury at dinner at Osborne this week, and if he postpones his departure until the new Ministry is formed he may meet Mr. Gladstone in similar circumstances. It would hardly be etiquette for him to confer on State matters with a foreign statesman while in opposition but, if putting convention on one side he had wished to see Mr. Gladstone, I daresay his desire would have been gratified. Some of our neighbours are a little unreasonable when they complain that the Prince of Wales is now less friendly to France and more friendly to Germany. Do they think that his Royal Highness should have gone over to Paris for a week when the Emperor arrived in England? Certain French journalists for an object that must be obvious to anyone are trying to make out that the relations between England and France were never so strained as at the present moment. They think, or profess to think, that these differences which they so greatly magnify will vanish when the Liberals are in office, but surely Mr. Gladstone might be given breathing time.

I am able to send you the full text of the petition that has been presented to the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, by Captain Penton, who describes himself as of Chalfont Park, near Slough, in the county of Buckingham. The petition, which was filed on the 26th ultimo, was as follows :—

1. Your petitioner was a candidate, and claims to have had a right to be returned at the above election.

2. Your petitioner states that the election was holden on the 6th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1892, when your petitioner and Dadabhai Naoroji were candidates, and the Returning Officer has returned the said Dadabhai Naoroji as being duly elected.

3. And your petitioner says that mistakes were made by the Returning Officer, his assistants, and clerks in the counting of the votes, and that by reason of such mistakes the result of the poll was not truly ascertained.

4. That certain persons whose names appear on the Register of Voters of the said division voted twice at the said election in favour of the said Dadabhai Naoroji or voted first in other divisions of the said borough, and subsequently again in favour of the said Dadabhai Naoroji.

5. That certain persons personated and voted as and for certain other persons, whose names appear on the Register of Voters of the said division as electors, some of whom also voted, and some of whom were dead, and some of whom did not themselves vote.

6. That certain votes given at the said election for Dadabhai Naoroji were given upon ballot papers not duly marked with the official mark, or which had thereon writings or marks by which the voter could be identified, or which were unmarked or void for uncertainty, and that such votes or some of them were erroneously received as good votes, and were counted for the said Dadabhai Naoroji.

7. That certain persons voted at the said election and were reckoned upon the poll for the said Dadabhai Naoroji, who were before, at, and after the said election, guilty of bribery, cheating, and undue influence, and other corrupt and illegal practices.

8. That certain persons voted at the said election and were reckoned upon the poll for the said Dadabhai Naoroji who were bribed, threatened, and unduly influenced to vote there at for the said Dadabhai Naoroji.

9. That certain persons voted at the said election and were reckoned upon the poll for the said Dadabhai Naoroji, who were and had been disqualified by legal incapacity to vote, and who were prohibited by law from voting by virtue of divers statutes or by the common law of Parliament.

10. That certain persons voted and were reckoned upon the poll for the said Dadabhai Naoroji, who were disqualified to vote at the said election by reason of their holding or having held disqualifying offices or employment or having been retained, hired, or employed for reward for the purposes of the said election as agents, clerks, messengers, or otherwise.

11. That the votes of all the aforesaid persons were wholly null and void, and ought to be struck off the poll of the said Dadabhai Naoroji.

12. That the majority of the votes declared by the Returning Officer in favour of the said Dadabhai Naoroji was only an apparent and colourable majority, and that the real majority of good and legal votes polled at the said election was in favour of your petitioner.

13. That the said Dadabhai Naoroji, by himself and his election agent, was guilty of illegal payments, illegal employment, and illegal hirings before, during, and after the said election.

14. That the said Dadabhai Naoroji by himself and his election agent before, during, and after the said election, and for the purpose of promoting or proving the election of the said Dadabhai Naoroji, engaged and employed persons for payment or promise of payment for purposes and in capacities other than those allowed by law.

15. That the said Dadabhai Naoroji by himself and his agents and by other persons on his behalf before, during, and after the said election knowingly made payments and contracts, for payments to and with electors on account of the use of houses, buildings, or premises for the exhibition of addresses, bills, and notices and on acount of the exhibition of addresses, bills, and notices.

16. That the said Dadabhai Naoroji by himself and his agents and other persons on his behalf before, during, and after the said election knowingly made payments and contracts for payments on account of the conveyance of voters to and from the poll, and were guilty of illegal hirings in contravention of Section 14 of the said Act.

17. That the said Dadabhai Naoroji by himself and his agents and other persons on his behalf before, during, and after the said election made payments in respect of expenses incurred on account of and in respect of the conduct and management of the said election otherwise than by or through the Election Agent of the said Dadabhai Naoroji.

18. That the said Dadabhai Naoroji by himself and his Election Agent before, during, and after the said Election knowingly provided money for payments and expenses and for replacing money expended in payments and expenses, and knowingly paid sums and incurred expenses on account of and in respect of the conduct and management of the said Election in excess of the maximum amounts in that behalf respectively specified in the Schedule of the Act 46 and 47 Victoria C 51, and in contravention of the said Act.

19. And your petitioner says that by reason of matters herein set forth the said Dadabhai Naoroji was and is incapacitated from serving in the present Parliament for the said division of the said borough and that the said election and the said return of the said Dadabhai Naoroji were and are wholly null and void.

20. Wherefore your petitioner prays, that it may be ordered that the ballot papers be recounted so that the correct numbers assuming to vote for each candidate may be ascertained, and that it may be determined that the said Dadabhai Naoroji was not duly elected, and that the said election and return of the said Dadabhai Naoroji were and are wholly null and void, and that your petitioner was duly elected and ought to have been returned to serve as a member for the said division of the said borough in this present Parliament.

Mr. Dadabhai's election agent in Central Finsbury was, I may mention, a Mr. Searle, a young solicitor who has lately come up to London from Devonshire to try his luck in the metropolis. He was not without experience, having previously acted as agent for some candidate in the West of England I believe Lord Lymington. Mr. Dababhai's friends are still not without hope that the petition may be abandoned. Mr. Dadabhai affirmed this afternoon, and is now a full-blown M.P.

I regret to announce the death of Dr. John Forbes Watson, M.A., M.D., LL.D., the well-known former Reporter on the Products of India and Director of the India Museum. He was born in Scotland in 1827, graduated at the University of Aberdeen, and joined the East India Medical Service in 1850. Previous to this he had by studies in London and Paris fitted himself to investigate the influence of food and climate on the human body for the purpose of supplying a scientific basis to the sanitary and dietary regulations of the services, as well as to further agriculture and commerce in India. One who knew him writes :—"He threw himself into these researches with all the nervous eagerness of his ardent temperament. During the years spent in Ahmednugger, Bombay, and Sind he became as it were an ambulant laboratory, pressing everything and everybody into the service of science. He had much to do with the International Exhibitions of 1862 (London), 1867 (Paris), 1873 (Vienna), 1870-4 (London), and devoted himself heart and soul to make the India Museum a focus of Indian research, enquiry, and popularisation. His lectures at the Society of Arts, and reports particularly, those relating to the cultivation of wheat and tobacco in India, were full of the most valuable information. "But," as the well-known writer I have already quoted says, "it is not on account of work done in any special branch that Dr. Forbes Watson will stand forth in the future in no mean rank among the gallery of Indian worthies, who for a century, from the days of Colebrooke, Prinsep, and Sir William Jones have been intermediaries between India and European civilization and the number and generous enthusiasts who cast a moral spell over India, which contributes at least as much to the stability of our Eastern Empire as to the excellence of our administration or the vigour of our army." He pioneered the idea of trade and commercial museums, and not only proposed an industrial survey of India, but by suggesting the establishment of an Imperial Institute for India and the Colonies paved the way for the Imperial Institute. It has never ceased to be a matter of surprise to his friends that Dr. Forbes Watson was not consulted by the authorities of that institution ; indeed, unless I am misinformed, they absolutely ignored him. Dr. Forbes Watson has been in retirement for some years past, but his valuable services to India ought never to be forgotten. To his personal friends and former colleagues his death is a severe blow.

THE King of Roumania has sent handsome presents to England as souvenirs of his visit. They are in the shape of gold snuff-boxes with his miniature likeness on the lid of each. The recipients are the Earl of Latham, the Lord Chamberlain ; Lord Henniker, Lord-in-waiting ; and General Du Plat, who acted as Equerry-in Attendance.

A CURIOUS *pièce à servir* has just been sold in Paris for 372frs. This was a bulletin of the health of Louis XVI. at the time of his imprisonment in the Temple. The document is dated November 19, 1792, bears the seal of the Commune, and is signed by that redoubtable shoemaker and Revolutionist, Antoine Simon, who was introduced by the late W. G. Wills into his play of *Ninon*.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Rosetta, Captain C. Gadd, with the Overland Mails of August 5, arrived in Bombay harbour at mid-day yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W F Hardman	Lt Hon E S Boyle
Mr G H Sharvells	Lt A Hamilton
Mr C J J Jones	Lt G J Macfarlane
Mr T Frankline	Mrs W H Bartley
Mr and Mrs Hart and two daughters	Mrs Palmer
	Mr A P Mackenzie
Mrs Mackinlay and infant	Sub Lt C M Locke
Mr and Mrs Wilsworth and three daughters	Mr J W Midgley, R N
	Mr C T Jackson
Rev and Mrs J Robinson	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F C Jones	Major Von Dunop
Mr M T Brind	Mr H C Rose
Mr Drake Brockman	Mr Jopp
Mr H Rigg	Capt R J Mackenzie
Mr H C Cressy	Mr R B Turner
Mr Turnbull	Mr Cresswell
Mr A B Master	Mr E V Westmacott

FROM ADEN.

Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Rustomjee	Mr Bimanjee Maneckjee

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

THE German Emperor arrived at Cowes on Monday, and proceeded to visit the Queen. On Tuesday the Emperor and his brother, Prince Henry, embarked on his Majesty's yacht the Meteor, which contended for the Queen's Prize. The Meteor came in first, but by allowance of time for difference of tonnage the prize was awarded to Admiral V. Montagu's cutter Corsair. Yesterday the Emperor's yacht again was defeated by a time allowance by the yacht Queen Mab.

The Duke of Abercorn dined with the Queen at Osborne on Friday, and he was subsequently invested with the Order of the Garter.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Both Houses of Parliament assembled yesterday at Westminster. Mr. A. W. Peel was elected as Speaker, on the mootin of Sir M. W. Ridley, seconded by Mr. Gladstone, and a large number of members of the new House of Commons, took the customary oaths.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from a cold, but he has now recovered, and was able to attend in the House of Commons yesterday.

A number of election petitions have been presented, one against the return of Mr. A. J. Balfour for East Manchester, but already several of them have been withdrawn.

The polling in Orkney and Shetland, the last of the elections, resulted in the return of Mr. T. Lyell, Gladstonian, by a majority of 1,008.

POLITICAL.

Mr. E. Blake, M. P., late Liberal leader in the Canadian Parliament, was entertained at dinner last night by the members of the Eighty Club.

The Miners' Federation at Birmingham on Wednesday decided unanimously to press upon the new Parliament for an eight hours labour law, and not to accept any proposal for local option or exemption.

IRELAND.

The suit instituted by Mr. J. M'Carthy, M. P., in the Paris Court for the transfer of the National League funds in the hands of Messrs. Munroe, bankers, has been once more before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, but the case was adjourned, and will not be further heard before October.

At a meeting of Parnellite M.P.'s and unsuccessful candidates of that party held in Dublin on Wednesday, Mr. J. E. Redmond stated that petitions would be presented against the return of Mr. Davitt for North Meath, and of Mr. Fulham for South Meath, on the ground of clerical intimidation.

GENERAL.

The dignity of G. C. M. G. has been conferred upon Sir E. Monson, Minister at Brussels, and Sir F. Lascelles, Minister at Teheran. Mr. Gerald Portal, Political Agent at Zanzibar, has been created K. C. M. G.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday gave judgment in the appeal instituted by the Church Association against that portion of the Primate's judgment in the suit against the Bishop of Lincoln which held that the mixed cup and the singing of the Agnus Dei before the prayer of consecration in the Communion Service were not illegal. The appeal was dismissed.

The several squadrons of the Royal Navy which are to engage in the manœuvres about to begin have assembled at their stations. On board H.M.S. Northampton, when hoisting anchor at Falmouth, there was a sad accident. The chain of the windlass broke and struck two men overboard, one of whom was killed.

The second session of the International Congress of Experimental Psychology opened on Monday at University College, London, at which a large number of British and foreign members were present. Papers on coloured audition and other psychological questions were read.

The annual meeting of the British Association was opened on Wednesday at Edinburgh. Sir A. Geikie, the President for the year, delivered a long and interesting address on the present condition of geological knowledge, especially in relation to the assumed dispersion of energy and the cooling of the sun.

At the concluding meeting of the British Medical Association, held at Nottingham on Friday, a resolution was passed unanimously affirming that the necessity for experiments on living animals was essential to the progress of knowledge, the relief of suffering, and the saving of life.

A report has been presented to the Manchester City Council which indicates that, in addition to the £3,000,000 advanced by the Corporation, a further estimated amount of capital to the extent of a million and a quarter sterling will be needed for the completion of the Ship Canal.

A petition by Prince Clovis Bonaparte for the dissolution of his marriage with a Mrs. Megone has been heard in the Divorce Court, and on Monday the Jugke granted the petition but ordered the petitioner to pay all the costs, a previous divorce in the Scotch Courts having been obtained by collusion.

Four men were convicted at the Central Criminal Court of having been engaged in a conspiracy to defraud a Marine Insurance Company by insuring worthless horses sent abroad and poisoning them during the voyage. The principals were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £250 each.

LATEST.

The Bulgarian refugees Zankoff and Stantcheff, who are now resident in St. Petersburg, have written to the *Novosti*, absolutely denying the statement in documents published at Sofia, purporting to be Russian official despatches, to the effect that they had entered into a conspiracy with members of the Russian diplomatic body to take the life of Prince Ferdinand.

Recent rains have again caused the upper Mississippi to overflow. The embankment of a four-acre reservoir, 25ft. deep, gave way on Wednesday night at West St. Paul, and the rush of water destroyed nine houses, killing two men and one woman and injuring seven others.

The New Merwede Canal, which establishes direct communication for large vessels between Amsterdam and the Rhine, was opened yesterday in the presence of the Queen Regent of Holland. The canal has cost 50,000,000fl., and its construction has taken 11 years.

A grand historical procession took place at Genoa on Wednesday night, representing the departure of Columbus for America.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Dr. Forbes Watson ; Earl Bathurst ; Rear-Admiral F. P. Doughty ; Rev. J. Wilder ; M. Bonjean ; Lady Georgina Baillie ; Lady Pease.

OH ! LOVELY ROSE.

(To the Rose of Poona—Singing.)

"Come and crown her virgin brows
With the garland of the Rose,
Twining in it old sweet lays,
Sung lang syne in Beauty's praise.
Singing blithely after me,
"How sweet and fair she seems to be !"

So the famous Hebrew King,
Took his harp when moved to sing :
"Fair art thou," he sang, "my love,
With the soft eyes of the dove."
That sweet Rose was meant for thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be !

Ah ! for once the Rose was born
Sweet and fair, without a thorn,
Ah ! in those dark eyes we find
Mirrored beauties of the mind.
True and kind and good is she,
How sweet and fair she seems to be !

I would join their choral song
Would she but the charm prolong,
If she listen to my rhyme,
Sure we both are losing time ;
Our Rose shall sing *her* songs to me,
How sweet and fair she seems to be !

August, 1892.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug.

THE special train which conveyed us to the place of embarkation at Tilbury was timed to leave London, at 5-45 p.m., on the 29th ult., but at the request of our hosts we assembled at Liverpool Street Station somewhat earlier. The fifteen minutes or so that we had to spare were pleasantly occupied in seeing who were to be our fellow-guests, and in chatting with old friends. There was the Marquis of Lorne in a light-coloured travelling costume, congratulating Sir Thomas Sutherland on the successful result of the Greenock scrutiny. Close by was genial Mr. John Aird (Lord Randolph Churchill's colleague in the representation of Paddington), conversing with the equally amiable and statuesque Colonel Sanderson, M.P. The Hon. Evelyn Ashley, son of the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., (who represented the Cabinet), and the jovial Sir George Elliott formed another group. The other prominent persons on the platform included General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, who on this occasion appeared not in his capacity as Vice-President of the Council of India, but as a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Mr. Ashmead Bartlet, M. P., Sir George Chesney, M. P., Sir Henry Edwards, who is hardly ever absent from these expeditions, Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, K.C.M.G., who has graduated through India and Egypt to the comfortable and responsible position of Accountant-General at the Admiralty, Sir Henry Calcraft, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, a prominent Unionist, Mr. Carbutt, who will be remembered in India for the interest he used when in Parliament to expose the grievances of P.W.D. civil engineers, Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P., the Right Hon. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Sir W. W. Hunter with his son, Mr. "Jim" Hozier, M.P., Monsieur de Lesseps, son of the great Frenchman and the colleague of Sir T. Sutherland in the management of the Suez Canal, Monsieur le Capitaine Leclere, the popular naval attache of the French Embassy, Mr. Monk, the former member for Gloucester, Lord Rokewood, better known as Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Captain Sir Eyre Shaw of the Fire Brigade fame, and Sir Rivers Wilson. The Bombay contingent comprised General Stanley de Baron Edwardes who, with shall I say prophetic instinct, is described in the papers here as late Commander-in-Chief of your Presidency Army, Mr. Propert, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and Mr. S. Digby. Madras gave us among others Sir Charles Lawson, Mr. Patrick Macfadyen, and Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., Bengal, and other parts of Her Majesty's Eastern Empire, were also represented. Among the Colonials—I beg pardon—the colonists, I noticed were the veteran Sir Saul Samuel, Agent General for New South Wales, Sir Edward Braddon, Agent-General for Tasmania, and a retired Anglo-Indian official, Mr. Hume Nisbet, the novelist, who was mistaken for Mr. Harry Furniss, and Mr. Mennell of the Australian Press. The two members for the city (Sir Reginald Hanson and Mr. A. Gibbs), accompanied the Town Clerk, Sir John Monckton, Mr. Letchworth, the successor of Colonel Shadwell Clarke, Grand Secretary at the head-quarters of Freemasonry, Mr. Moberley Bell, of the *Times*, Toby, M. P., whose seat is never in peril, Mr. F. D. Barnes, the able and courteous Managing Director, Mr. Bethune, the Secretary, and Mr. Forth, Manager of the West End branch of the P. and O. Company, Sir Arthur Blackwood, Secretary to the Post Office, Mr. Caird, whose firm built the Himalaya, Mr. T. E. Collartt, the architect of the Imperial Institute, Sir A. Dent of the Borneo Company, Mr. Duff, M.P., two or three members of the mercantile branch of the Gladstone family, Sir Edward Reed, M.P., Mr. W. H. White, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, Mr. Heffernan, C.B., Mr. Threlfall, the lawyer, and Sir Augustus Stephenson, Public Prosecutor, were also visible in the crowd. We numbered altogether from 150 to 200. One familiar face was missing, I refer to Mr. Edmund Yates, who I regret to learn is suffering from an internal complaint and is not likely to take part in any more trial trips. I daresay the sex will consider us "wretches ;" but I am bound to say that I hardly heard a syllable of regret expressed at the unaccustomed absence of ladies. The dire possibility of *mal de mer* and not any want of gallantry accounted I hasten to explain for the invitations being restricted to the sterner half of humanity. As it happened the solicitude of Sir Thomas Sutherland and his colleagues for the comfort of their fair friends was thrown away, the weather being perfect throughout. Everyone seemed to be in high spirits and determined to enjoy merriment. Just before the train started I was talking to a defeated candidate, a gentleman whose record should have ensured him better treatment at the hands of his old constituents when an M.P., came up and observed quite gaily : "The House of Commons is in strong force to-day, isn't it ?" He passed on and my friend with an affected sigh lugubriously remarked to me : "That is the sort of pleasant thing that one has to hear."

At Tilbury we were transferred from the railway to the vessel in a steam tug. The Himalaya, anchored in mid-stream, looked very noble, and we had full opportunities of examining her majestic exterior whilst our baggage was being shipped. Captain Tomline, supported by his officers and crew, received us upon our arrival.

In the interval before dinner I had an opportunity of inspecting the Himalaya with one of the Company's officials as my guide. Although she is exceeded in length by some of the Atlantic boats—the Himalaya is 466ft. between perpendiculars—she is, if we exclude her sister-ship, the Australia, absolutely without an equal in the whole of the Indian and Australian service. The thing that strikes one most about the Himalaya is not so much her beauty—and she is beautiful—but her exceptional roominess. The object of the Company has been to secure a maximum of comfort in every department of the vessel used by passengers, and in attaining this desideratum no small amount of space usually devoted to cargo had to be sacrificed. She is a veritable floating temple of luxury and ease. I have previously given her principal dimensions, but I may repeat them. She is as stated above 466ft. long, 52ft. deep, and 37ft. 6in. in length. The gross registered tonnage is 6,916, and the indicated horse power 10,000. The accommodation for first saloon passengers is forward of the engine-rooms, in this respect differing from many other vessels afloat, and the first dining saloons being on the main deck takes in the whole of the beam. Some idea of the size of the Himalaya may be formed when I mention that upwards of 200 passengers can be seated in the first saloon ; in another of the crack steamers of this company the Victoria there are chairs for only 134 persons. Mr. Collartt, the eminent architect of the Imperial Institute, has designed all the decorations of the ship, which are as appropriate as they are artistic and tasteful. The style employed for the grand saloon is Italian renaissance freely adapted to the structural arrangements. The sides consist of a series of graceful arches supported by twisted columns and a frieze of carved wood enamelled white. The ceiling is divided into many panels of the fibrous plaster which forms such a marked feature of the ornamentation throughout the Himalaya. These panels were modelled by Mr. Stephen Webbs, a great deal of whose excellent work may be seen at the Imperial Institute. The "well," as it is called, gives the first saloon a look of almost unsurpassed stateliness though, perhaps the effect would be improved without the cross beams. The borrowed lights are filled with coloured glass of arabesque patterns. There is also an imposing lantern light. In the after end of the saloon is an arcade with three arches, the central one containing a richly-toned harmonium. At the opposite end there is a similar arcade forming a side-board on which stands a handsome clock, the case of which was made out of gun metal from a design by Mr. Collartt. The silk curtains are of a cool red. The companion is as spacious as the saloon, and provides plenty of elbow-room, a wide staircase, with carved banisters of Spanish mahogany, and a dividing rail of gun metal leads to the superb music saloon, which on occasions of theatricals can, by removing the railings of the "well," and covering over the vacant space provide seats for at least 150 persons. At the end of the saloon the panelling has been constructed to form a book case as well as an exit on to the deck for the use of performers at entertainments. The numerous couches are so arranged that they can be

[illegible]ary concert room stalls. Here [illegible] has been introduced into the [illegible] with success, and the names of some [illegible] greatest composers are carved into the [illegible]od frieze. The curtains are of green and gold, while the floor is covered, with a gorgeous Axminster carpet. The grand piano was made by Brinsmead from Mr. Collartt's design. The first saloon smoking-room which is 30ft. by 15ft. has a dado of Spanish mahogany above which is Tynecastle tapestry coloured gold and green. The tables which as well as the seats are of mahogany have an ingenious contrivance for holding glasses when "the ship begins to roll." Attached to the popular part of the vessel are a spacious bar and lavatory. The second dining saloon is at the fore end of the spar deck, and in size as well as beauty will compare very favourably with the first saloons of many of our best steamers. It is 46ft. by 31ft., and many persons I think will be of opinion that in his treatment Mr. Collartt has been even more successful than in the first saloon. The dado is of stained oak and the frieze of Tynecastle tapestry. The smoking room for the use of second saloon passengers is scarcely, if at all, inferior to its neighbous over the way.

The essentials in a passenger steamer, particularly those engaged in the Indian and Australian service, are plenty of deck-room and large cabins. The Himalaya is amply provided with both. A good feature of this vessel is the large number of two berth cabins and the absence of inner cabins. Not only are chests of drawers provided, but in some of the saloon cabins there is a good, large writing table to boot. The electric light, which may be said to have revolutionized ship life, is in all the cabins, and the ventilation is perfect. The berths are of an improved kind and very comfortable. The sanitary arrangements and the baths are all that can be desired. The lavatorium attracted a great deal of attention among the guests. It consists of a large cabin divided into two compartments with no fewer than seven different kinds of baths. The luxury of a needle bath, or what is called the rising spray, will be appreciated in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. I was curious enough to try all these baths one morning, and I give the palm to the "rising spray," which I can only compare to a Crystal Palace fountain on a small scale. I should like to give some description of the elaborate system of electric lighting which has been carried out by Messrs. Siemen Brothers quite "regardless of expense,"but space forbids. The Himalaya is subdivided with water-tight bulkheads, and she has been generally built with the view of her speedy adaptation to a war cruiser should she be required by the Admiralty for active operations. If necessary her holds can be made to carry sufficient coal to enable her with easy steaming to travel practically round the world. The coaling ports have been so arranged as to reduce as much as possible the discomfort attending the coaling of a vessel in port. She has four masts no yards, and scarcely any top-hamper. The total cost has been upwards of a quarter of a million sterling

We left the Thames early on Saturday morning, and after a quick run down the Channel crossed over to Cherbourg. We anchored close to the large Russian war ship the Vladimir Monomach, you have had at Bombay, and Sir Thomas Sutherland, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, and Mr. Forwood went to pay his respects to Vice-Admiral Lesbes, the Maritime Prefect. On Sunday morning we had the unexpected pleasure of seeing the numerous and splendid French channel squadron, which had been manœuvring at Brest, enter the harbour. A salute of guns was fired from the Vladimir Monomach, but otherwise there was no fraternisation so far as we saw between the Frenchmen and the Russians. We were all struck with the ugliness of the French ironclads, and the architectural hideousness of these floating forts was intensified by their being painted a colour nearly resembling mud. This is done of course to make the vessels invisible to the enemy as long as possible, and Captain Leclere told us that experiments he himself had formerly made at Cherbourg showed that a ship painted black could be seen much further off than one painted with this dirty grey. On Sunday morning Sir Thomas Sutherland with Lord Lorne and Colonel Saunderson paid another round of official visits, whilst the rest of us were personally conducted round the Government dockyards and arsenal, Captain Leclere and a young naval officer who spoke English fairly well acted as our guides. We were allowed to make a minute inspection of a large cruiser, the Alger, and we also were shown several torpedo boats. As it was Sunday the shops were all closed, and to tell the truth the French authorities did not show as much that can be truly described as instructive. There was a strange yarn going about to the effect that Mr. White had been refused admittance. That gentleman, it is true, was not asked by Mr. Barnes to come with us for fear of giving offence, but I believe the British naval constructor was shown round on his own account, and that he saw rather more than we did. After leaving the arsenal we were taken in the steam tug among the French iron-clads, and thus had an opportunity of inspecting them pretty closely. When seen quite near they are not so forbidden. In this case distance does not lend enchantment to the view. We afterwards returned to lunch and were honoured with the company of several visitors, including some ladies from shore, and the officer commanding the Russian man-of-war. The latter on leaving affably remarked that life on an English mail steamer like the Himalaya was preferable to that on board a Russian cruiser. In the afternoon we all again landed, some of the party driving to the Chateau of Martinvast, where they were most hospitably entertained by that well-known sportsman Baron Schickler; others visited the ancient Chateau of Tour la ville, belonging to Count de Tocqueville, a descendant of the celebrated statesman and historian of that name, while the rest of us amused ourselves by attending the races (tell it not in Gath) or wandering about the town. Accompanied by Sir C. Lawson and Mr. MacFadyen I climbed to the top of a high hill, called the Roule, and was rewarded for my pains by a splendid panoramic view of the harbour with its huge break-water, four kilometres in length, and its basins; the town, and the surrounding country. There is a fortress on the top of this rocky eminence, which seems to be a favourite Sunday resort for the good people of Cherbourg. On our way back to the vessel we looked in at the Jardin Public where a first-class military band was performing, and we could not help contrasting the agreeable yet orderly way in which our continental neighbours spend their Sundays without the dreariness with which we are too familiar on this side of the Channel. We subsequently passed through a fair, and had a glance at the colossal equestrian statue of the great Napoleon pointing to the English coast.

On Sunday evening Vice-Admiral Lesbes and other French officers were the guests of the Directors. Sir Thomas Sutherland made an eloquent and happy speech in proposing the health of the President of the French Republic. The toast was most enthusiastically received. Vice-Admiral Lesbes contented himself by merely thanking his hosts for their "belle hospitalite." The health of Sir Thomas Sutherland and the P. and O. Company was proposed by Lord Lorne, who created much laughter by telling us a little incident that occurred to him in Scotland some time ago. "It was," he said, "then as it is now a Sunday! There were two churches in the place, one belonging to the Establishment and the other to the United Presbyterian community, locally known as the U. P. asking some members of the households '——presumably Englishmen——' what church they had attended, they one and all replied the P. and O. church." Sir Thomas Sutherland in the course of an effective speech, referring to what had just previously taken place in Greenock, said he did not know whether or not he was an M.P. The health of Captain Leclere and of Mr. Caird was also drunk. The former, speaking in admirable English, made an excellent and witty speech. Describing himself as a Norman he traced England's greatness to William the Conqueror. He said: "Some of my countrymen come to me and complain of your country. I always say to them. What have you to complain of? Why England is our finest colony? She imports our produce in large quantities, our eggs, our butter; and what is more she exports our Anarchists, and goes to listen to them preaching Anarchy in Hyde Park." In this strain the gallant Captain for several minutes kept the table in a roar, and was vociferously cheered when he sat down.

On Monday morning Sir Thomas Sutherland with M. de Lesseps and several other guests left us to attend a meeting of the Suez Canal Company in Paris, and we left for the Isle of Wight to assist in the reception of the German Emperor and the inauguration of the Cowes week.

The trial trip of the Himalaya was as successful, as it was enjoyable. On part of the cruise when the engines were at full speed her speed was 19 knots an hour.

I should not omit to add that on Thursday night before we landed at Tilbury Lord Lorne proposed the health of Mr. Barnes. In responding Mr. Barnes referred in high terms to Captain Tomline who after a long period of service is now retiring with the good wishes not only of the directors, but of every one who has ever enjoyed the privilege of travelling on a vessel commanded by that fine seaman and perfect gentleman. As we regretfully left the Himalaya three ringing cheers were given for Captain Tomline, the Officers, and the ship. Captain Tomline, standing on the hurricane deck surrounded by his officers, responded: "Three cheers for our noble passengers, and we hope they have enjoyed themselves." These cheers were given with great heartiness, even the lascars joining in the hurrahs.

The Himalaya leaves for Bombay on the 15th of October, and will subsequently run between England and Australia.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. HINDUS.

The next interesting cricket match in the Gymkhana's chapter of fixtures after Poona was the return against the Hindus. The contest was played off on Saturday, and the "poor show," which they made at Poona naturally drew a big muster to see how they would shape against their opponents on more congenial soil. The captain of the native team won the toss and elected to bat. The wicket was not in the pink of conditon, but improved as the day advanced. The hollow defeat which the Poona men inflicted upon them seemed to have completely demoralised them. Their dismissal in the first innings was nothing short of a procession, and was primarily due to the splendid bowling of F. Clark, who was in good form, capturing seven wickets for ten runs, a remarkable performance. The redoubtable Chonkar was never so surprised when he was declared "out" through a smart bit of play on Carnegy's part behind the wickets. Their poor display and small aggregate of twenty-eight certainly did not come up to expectations. However, to stem the impending tide of disaster, they endeavoured to make amends on taking the field. Their total was so small that it was soon passed. But when the best of the Bombay wickets were dismissed for little or nothing by the trundling of Chonkar and Patkar, who did yeoman service for their side, it proved that the bowlers could get more work on the ball on the home wicket than they were able to achieve on Poona soil. After the capital account which Mr. Steel's eleven gave of themselves against their opponents from Poona, it was anticipated they would do some tall scoring. Lieutenant Rogers is certainly gaining a reputation in batting, besides his ability with the ball, and it is hoped he will do honor for the Bombay eleven in future matches. Brooks kept his wicket in hand for the good score of sixteen, for which he was entitled to the applause he received. The first innings of the Gymkhana closed for a total of eighty-three, and when their opponents had their second hand they made a decidedly better stand. Chonkar and Kale played in fine style, compiling twenty-five and nineteen respectively. The "tail" gave little trouble, and when the lot were dismissed their aggregate was one short of the century. The Gymkhana did not bat as time was up, but with the advantage they had the first innings victory would have been on their side. The following are the scores:—

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H R Bunda, c Steel, b Clark ..	2	S D Motivala	6
G R Kirtikar, b Raikes	3	H R Bunda	9
N G Gosavi, b Clark..............	2	D M Chonkar..............	25
D M Chonkar, st Carnegy, b Raikes............	1	Gosavi	4
J N Chamare, b Clark............	5	Kirtikar	1
R A Vyavaharkar, b Clark	0	Vyavaharkar	0
S D Motiwala, c Steel, b Clark .	2	Chamare	11
B P Kale, c Ruck Keene, b Clark..............	7	Kale	19
L B Patkar, b Clark..............	2	Patkar	7
S M Chonkar, c Carnegy, b Raikes	0	Kerker	3
M L Kerker, c Carnegy, b Raikes	0	S M Chonkar	0
Extras..............	4	Extras	14
Total.....	28	Total......	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.		R.	W.	M.	B.
Raikes......	61	14	3	3	Raikes.....	17	4	5	85
F Clark ..	60	10	5	7	F Clark ..	37	1	3	65
					Donaldson	9	1	1	10
					Rogers.....	12	0	0	30
					Steel.......	8	2	3	30
					H Clark ..	0	2	1	6

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Mr E E Steel, c and b Chonkar..................	20
Lieut Donaldson, c Vyavaharkar, b Kale	5
Mr Macbeth, b Chonkar	0
Capt Smith, b Kale	0
Mr Raikes, c and b Chonkar	3
Lieut Carnegy, c Kale, b Chonkar	7
Lieut Rogers, not out	19
Mr J C Brooks, c Motivalia, b Patkar	16
Mr Ruck Keene, b Patkar	6
Mr F J Clark, c Vyavaharkar, b Patkar	1
Mr H J Clark, b Chonkar..........................	0
Extras..........................	6
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonkar............	105	46	7	5
Patkar..............	40	14	3	3
Kale..................	65	16	4	2

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C. VS. THE MARINE BATTALION.

The following match between these two teams was played on the Marine Battalion parade-ground, on Thursday, the18th inst.

THE MARINE BATTALION.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pte Kanmehter, c and b Pitcher	20	c Pitcher, b Netscher	0
Pte Shaik Ebram, b Pitcher....	3	not out	3
Lieut Carnegy, c and b Pitcher.	1	b Pitcher	2
Pte Shair Khan, c Pitcher, b Netscher	0	b Pitcher	3
Jamr Babnak, b Pitcher	0	run out	6
Pte Sonnak, run out............	0	c Netscher, b Pitcher	2
Lieut Forteath, b Pitcher........	7	did not bat	
Naik Siwrammehter, l-b-w b Pitcher	1	did not bat	
Lt-Col Forjett, c Pitcher, b Page	0	b Netscher	6
Lce Naik Pandnak, c Page, b Netscher	14	did not bat	
Pte Kalnak, not out..............	7	l-b-w b Pitcher	0
Extras..................	5		
Total.....	58	Total....	22

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C C.

1st Innings.	
Mr Bailie, c and b Shaik Ebram	1
Mr Netscher, c Siwrammehter, b Kanmehter .	4
Mr Harle, c Shaik Ebram, b Kanmehter........	0
Mr Robbins, c Shair Khan, b Shaik Ebram ..	1
Mr Page, l-b-w, b Shaik Ebram	0
Mr H Pitcher, c Shaik Ebram, b Kanmehter...	7
Mr A Pitcher, run out	3
Mr Mackinnor, not out	6
Mr Moore, c Siwrammehter, b N Carnegy......	0
Mr Chitts, c Lt Col Forjett, b Carnegy	2
Mr Parker, b Kanmehter..............................	0
Extras	1
Total.....	25

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 20.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	80·5

THE Admiralty have ordered that should a foreign ship of war be taken into one of her Majesty's dockyards for repair, the filled shells, small-arm ammunition, tubes, fuzes, &c., may be allowed to remain on board under the charge of the officers of the ship, but the powder, quick-firing, and machine-gun ammunition are to be removed before the ship comes into harbour, and are to be taken charge of temporarily by the officer in charge of the nearest naval ordnance store depot.

DANIEL RYDER, crossing sweeper, of Westminster, was awarded a bronze medal for his gallantry in stopping a horse and cab from precipitating themselves at full gallop down the steps below the Duke of York's Column. Not for the first time did Mr. Ryder so distinguish himself, nor was his former career devoid of distinction, for he had served twelve years in the Army and possessed the Afghanistan medal. He has shown that the profession of the crossing-sweeper may be an honourable one; still, one would wish that an old soldier of his gallantry had found a less precarious means of livelihood.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT AKALKOT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AKALKOT, AUG. 18.

ON Tuesday morning, the 16th inst., the yearly prize-distribution to the children attending the Akalkot School took place. It was the first that had occurred since the coming of the new head-master, Mr. K. R. Joglekar, and he spared no pains to make the event an entire success. A great improvement on last year's prize-day was the fact of its taking place in the palace courtyard, as here there was plenty of room, and, of what is even more important, fresh air. The children were seated in long lines on either side of the dais, the little girls occupying the front row on each side, while the State officials and any of the children's parents who cared to come took their places behind the scholars. At about 8 a.m., the Rajah Saheb, accompanied by his two little daughters, seated himself on the silver sofa, that occupied the dais, and the proceedings opened with the singing of an ode in Mahrathi by a few of the boys in the English school, to the music of a small harmonium. This was followed by the repetition of a part of the scene from Julius Cæsar, where Brutus and Mark Antony address the Roman citizens over the corpse of Cæsar. Four boys represented the citizens, and spoke in their places very accurately, while the two, who respectively played the parts of Brutus and Mark Antony, are to be highly commended for the way in which they executed their speeches. The enunciation was so clear that one could follow it easily without book, the pronounciation was remarkably good, the gestures came in their right places, and the boys seemed thoroughly to understand what they were saying, a thing which does not often happen in small native schools. The next on the programme was a short speech and song in Sanskrit taken from the play of Shakuntala, repeated by some of the elder boys, and then the younger ones recited some Mahrathi poetry, followed by a song from a few of the little girls who attend the girls' school. This over, the head-master, Mr. Joglekar, proceeded to read his report for the past year, which ran as follows:—

Your Highness, Miss Moxon, Karbhari Saheb, and Gentlemen,—To-day I have been called upon to perform one of the pleasantest tasks of submitting the report of the institutions, which I have the honour to supervise. This task is the more pleasant, because this is the first public occasion since we, the subjects of his Highness, came directly under his care. It would not, I think, gentlemen, be out of place here if I were to give a short summary of the rise and growth of the institution, which to-day you have honoured by your presence. At first, Akalkot possessed some ten years back, what may be called in the departmental terminology, an inferior Vernacular School, teaching up to Anglo-Vernacular Standard III. Gradually it developed itself into a superior Vernacular School, and, under the care of Mr. Pitre, it rose to be the 2nd grade A.-V. School. This state of things continued for a time, when Mr. Ramchandra Hari Datar took charge of the institution, and I may say that under him the Akalkot School reached the zenith of its glory. It was he who made the school a popular institution. It was in his time that the school was made an F. G. School, that the number of the boys rose to 100; it was then that the Political Agent and the then State Karbhari, Mr. Vithal Likaji, were gracious enough to contribute a magnificent sum towards the erection of a beautiful and suitable building for the accommodation of the school. You will thus see, gentlemen, that the school showed a steady progress as long as Mr. Datar was the head-master. But as the subsequent events proved, that was not a permanent, but temporary prosperity. I may say, gentlemen, that the conquest which the head-master made over the hearts of the Akalkot people was purely temporary. Either through the novelty of the thing, or through the popularity and influence of the late revered gentleman, the number remained, but his death brought along with it a fall in attendance. Not because the State discouraged the education of its boys by bringing no master; on the contrary, they secured the services of a Graduate, and he, too, not an ordinary but a distinguished one of the Bombay University, but because the fervour of the novelty was gone. Mr. Bhatavadeker, my worthy predecessor, told me that he tried his utmost to induce the people to send their boys to school, and he not improperly brought the influence of the Rao Bahadoor, the present State Karbhari, and Rao Saheb Sub-Judge to bear upon them; but with all these influences and inducements, the people have been so apathetic to learning. Mr. Bhatawadekar left me 42 boys in the English school, when I took charge on the 14th October, 1891. Since that date, the number rose at one time to 62, and now it is 56. To those that have seen or heard of other schools, this number will certainly seem very small. But when the modifying circumstances are taken into account, this, in my opinion, is a satisfactory number. The Vernacular School here, which contains about 195 boys, is the only school which may properly be called the feeder of the English school. That school after a lapse of two or three years could only contribute 20 boys to the upper school. Supposing that every year this school sends up on an average 10 boys, the average attendance of pupils in the English school must be between 50 and 60, and this, in my humble opinion, is the reasonable number. Your Highness will then be pleased to see that Akalkot is not only not backward so far as the school-going population is concerned, when compared with the other equally populous towns of the Sholapur district, but equal to if not in advance of them. I crave your Highness' permission to subjoin four tables, from which you will be pleased to see of what caste boys learn in your school, what is their average age, and what their parents or guardians' occupations and incomes are. Out of 56 boys on the roll in the English school there are—

I.—Brahmins, 34; Marathas, 13; Guzurs, 1; and Mussulmans, 8;—total 56.

II.—Average age—14 years.

III.—Boys whose parents' income is Rs. 100 or less per annum, 25; from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, 7; from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, 4; from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, 14; self-supporting boys, 6;—total 56.

Parents' occupation.—Self-supporters, 6; Servants, 30; Traders, 1; Merchants, 2; Bhikshuks, 4; Pensioners, 9; Labourers, 2; and Inamdars, 2;—total 56.

From the Table No. 1, you will be pleased to see that there are 34 Brahmins, including the Bhikshuks and self-supporters. Out of the 13 Marathas, the majority of the boys are of the Mankaries and other servants of yourHighness. But the most remarkable thing in this is that there is not a single boy of the Lingayet caste. The Lingayet pepulation of the Akalkot town, according to the last census, is certainly 40 per cent., but it is the most surprising thing that not one of them could contribute a single boy to this school. This class is too backward and most apathetic in point of education. By-the-bye, I may state here that with all the attempts of the British Government and private individuals to encourage love of education in that class, the result is far from satisfactory. I specially note down this fact, because this class is not represented in this school by even a single individual, and so far the Lingayet population is in fact to be left out of calculation, when we take percentage of the school-going population to the population at large. I would next draw your Highness' attention to Table No. 3, where the percentage of self-supporters and those whose yearly income is less than Rs. 100 a year is nearly 55. This shows that a greater number of people with limited means choose to send their boys to school than those who could well afford to do so. The members of the comparatively rich section of the community are hardly aware of the benefits of learning. They allow their sons rather to roam in the town than to put them in school, and can well afford to make them vagabonds or candidates in the local offices. Another reason why the attendance does not increase is the vicinity of H. H. the Nizam's territory, where a little smattering of Persian secures a man service. But if the people come to understand rightly the end of knowledge, and do not mean to acquire it simply for the sake of lucre and profit, as Bacon has so happily put it, that "knowledge may not be sought for pleasure and vanity only or as a bondwoman to acquire gain to her master's use, but as spouse for generation, fruit, and comfort." If people do take this account of the use of knowledge, I am sure the above difficulties are nothing and the most noble intentions of your Highness will be crowned with success; and I may say that they have already begun to bear fruit inasmuch as Akalkot every year now-a-days sends at least 4 or 5 boys to prosecute their studies in the Mofussil High Schools. So far, gentlemen, I have placed before you the real difficulties that always attend the conductors of a school in Akalkot, but I should commit a mistake, nay a blunder, if I were to omit to mention what special advantages they have. The first and foremost of which is that his Highness evinces the keenest and most intense interest in the promotion of learning amongst his subjects, and that, too, not in words but in deeds, as can be amply proved, when I say that his Highness has contributed out of his own private library, nearly 75 books, including the reference books that are necessarily required for the use of the school. Besides these, 40 more volumes, together with 5 English wall-maps, have been added. His Highness has given out of the Khasgi two scholarships for the backward classes, and three scholarships from the State. I have the greatest pleasure in adding that his Highness contemplates opening a poor boys' library in the town for the advantage of such boys as cannot afford to buy books, and the lists have actually been submitted for approval and sanction. These things and also his Highness' desire to open a boarding school, if the funds of the State permit, evince a real and most sincere desire to educate his people. This report will not be complete unless I say something about the Vernacular School here. His Highness personally examined the Vernacular School in December last. The number of the school has gone up to 195, and the head-master has requested another assistant. The staff of teachers in that school, too, has been improved, and I am sure that next November the head-master of that school will be able to send at least 20 boys to the upper school. The girls' school is also doing well. There are nearly 60 girls with two teachers, one of whom being a mistress. His Highness desires to teach the girls needlework, but the paucity of numbers of girls of advanced age who can well grasp the subject is a great hindrance to carrying that idea into effect. However, steps are being taken, and I am not without hope, that next year some progress will be shown in that subject. The Hindustani school is going on fairly well. The attendance has slightly decreased owing to the imposition of nominal fees like other schools, and thus the cause of discontent on the ground of this disadvantage to Marathi-teaching school has been removed. Night School has also the attendance of 22 boys, and orders are issued to the peons of different departments to join the school. The results of the annual examinations have been shown in the appendix. Physical education is also attended to. Out-door games, such as cricket and native *chendu-dadu*, walking races, played by the boys. Some of them do attend a gymnasium and, consequently, their general health is fair. Care also is being taken to impress upon them the habits of cleanliness. Moral teaching is, as far as occasion presents itself, not left out of sight. Habits of obedience to the orders of teachers and parents, and the necessity of truth-speaking have been strictly enforced. The custom of sending progress-report to parents at the end of every term has been newly introduced, but the parents as yet do not seem to appreciate it. In conclusion, I may not omit to mention the staff of teachers who, being the tried servants of the State, show much zeal in their work, and I am very thankful to them for the material assistance they render me in conducting this institution and making it popular.

The Raja Sahib then spoke in reply in English as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have heard with interest the report that has just been read on the progress of education in the Akalkot State during the past year. I have the cause of education greatly at heart and am always ready to do anything to further it. It pleases me to see that there is a perceptible increase in the number of scholars in the Akalkot Schools since last year, but I should like to see a much greater increase than this. Education is a strong sword in a man's hand with which he may well fight the battle of life, even if he be poor. And to neglect to provide our children with it is a sin, the punishment of which will recoil upon us by and bye. For this reason, I have allowed merely a nominal fee for tuition in any of my schools, far less than scholars would pay anywhere else. I have promised employment to any boys that pass the 5th Standard in English, and I have given scholarships to be gained by industrious scholars in any division, so that my great wish may come to pass, that the ryots should be induced to send their children to school. With education thus brought to your very doors, surely my people will not refuse to take advantage of it. When I was at Jehur, the other day, I was greatly pleased to receive a petition from the Mahars of that village that a school might be given for their children, and with the greatest goodwill I agreed to their request. Another point to be remarked is the number of girls attending this school. Out of a population of 9,000 only 60 girls are sent to learn. I should like to see this altered. Then, their attendance is very irregular. At such a youthful age, unless instruction is repeated daily, the mind forgets at once what one strives to impress upon it; and so, when a child is sent to school, if the parents desire that he or she should learn anything, they should be most particular to see that the child never misses a day. There is now a mistress for the girls' school, and the parents are put to no expense whatever. I do sincerely hope that both numbers and attendance may be improved by next year. With regard to the two or three private schools in Akalkot, I have promised that if they instruct according to the fixed English Standards, I will give them a small grant-in-aid. I mention this, as one of these schools has applied to me for the grant. In conclusion, I must thank my head-master, Mr. Joglekar, for all the trouble he has taken. His is a very thankless task, and I am fully aware of the great pains he takes, and the conscientious way in which he tries to improve the schools under his charge; and I hope that his assistants will profit by his good example, and do their best to persuade fresh pupils to take advantage of their instructions, so that next year the report may give us all fresh courage to go on by announcing the great spread of primary education in the Akalkot State.

This speech was immediately translated into Mahrathi by the Sub-Judge, Mr. D. N. Phansulkar, in the absence of the State Karbhari, who, owing to domestic bereavement, was unavoidably prevented from being present.

At the conclusion of the speech, the boys and girls who had won prizes were called up to receive them in turn, the boys taking theirs from the hands of the Raja Sahib, while the girls received theirs from the Raja's eldest little daughter. It was a pretty sight to see the wee little children coming up to the dais, their faces covered with smiles as their names were called out, and retiring with great glee to show their small neighbours the gifts of which they had become proud possessors. Their prizes were not for merit altogether, for most of them are too tiny to imbibe much instruction as yet, and the Akalkot people have not learnt so far to know what benefit education will confer on their girls, and consequently take them away from school when they reach the age of 8 or 9. But the Raja Sahib presented them with these little gifts so as to use every means to induce the children to attend, rightly thinking that even if a very little be learnt, it is still a beginning in the right direction which will bear fruit by and bye. He does everything in his power to encourage his people to learn, and deserves to reap success for his untiring efforts.

At the close of the proceedings, the head-master rose and thanked the Raja Sahib for the pleasure of his presence at the prize-giving, and, in reply, the Raja praised the recitation from Shakespeare, given by the boys, and thanked Mr. Joglekar for the great trouble he must have taken in preparing it. *Attar* and *pan* were then distributed, as usual, and the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE issue of material for lighting the coast defence Lascar Guard rooms in the Forts about Bombay has been sanctioned by the Government of India. A small matter like this might well be left to Provincial Governments.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. J. PEARSON, R.A., commanding Royal Artillery, Jhansi, has proceeded to Australia, on privilege leave, for 90 days.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. F. BEVILLE, C.B., Commanding the Deesa Brigade, has been granted 60 days' privilege leave, from the 1st September. General Beville intends spending his leave at Simla.

LIEUTENANT M. LOWNDES, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has applied for an appointment in a Bengal Infantry Regiment, on probation, for the Indian Staff Corps.

THE two guns of the No. 5 Bombay Native Mountain Battery, with the Mekran Escort will be relieved in time by the No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery from Kohat, to enable them to accompany the battery to Bhamo in relief of the No. 6 Bombay Native Mountain Battery, which will come to Poona.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, will proceed to Sirur on the 5th September and inspect the Poona Horse. From thence he will proceed to Ahmednagar, to inspect the troops at that station, and will return to Poona in time to witness the final competitions at the Annual Assault-at-Arms.

KOTE DAFADAR SHAM SING has been appointed Jemadar in the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT RAYMOND, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, will attend the School of Musketry at Deolali, in place of Captain Hayness of the same battalion.

A MEDICAL Board has been ordered to assemble on the 22nd instant at Poona to report on the state of health of Captain T. R. Barrow, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment.

THERE will be a war game at Poona, on Tuesday, between Lieutenant-Colonel Stopford and Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmith.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following extract of a letter from Lombard Street received in Calcutta will be read with interest at the present time:—"I see India is bent on turning out silver and adopting gold and all success to your efforts; but you'll have the gold interest here against you. The fact is Lombard Street wants to keep all the gold to herself, and of four things you may be certain: (1) Lombard Street opposition. (2) That America will cease purchasing silver as she finds she is perfectly powerless to stand against the production. (3) That the Conference will end in smoke. (4) That silver will go down to the equivalent of eight pence per rupee. If you do not succeed in turning out silver in favour of gold, then God help India!"

TRAFFIC returns for Bengal show an improvement of 11·10 per cent., in the rail and river-borne trade of the Province for the first quarter of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1891. The increase was confined almost exclusively to the import trade, which showed a gain of 22 per cent.; the exports rising only by about 3½ per cent. The chief rise in imports occured in food grains, large quantities of which were sent from Behar to the Upper Provinces. Unfortunately, the returns are only given in maunds, and it is therefore impossible to say how far this increase corresponds to an increase in receipts. It seems that the advance in piece-goods is mainly due to a strong demand in the North-West Provinces and Oudh in connection with marriage ceremonies.

AN accident, which might have been attended with fatal results, says the *Madras Times*, occurred on the morning of the 20th July, near Pyajee, not far from Pegu, on the Burma State Railway. The mail leaving Mandalay on Tuesday morning, the 19th July, had arrived at a bridge near Pyajee, when an unfortunate pony crossed the track and was cut in two. At the collision the engine left the rails just as it was entering on a 4-span bridge. Nothing seemed possible to prevent the engine, and the train being precipitated into the torrent below, for the four wheels were off the line and almost hanging over the river. However, by good fortune and no little presence of mind and courage on the part of the driver, who stuck to his engine, the wheels ran along the two large logs of wood upon which the rails were fastened, and although the heads of the nuts were clean cut off, the whole train blundered over the bridge somehow, and eventually the engine was stopped.

THE collection of Customs revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency during the months of April and May, 1892, amounted to Rs. 2,70,666 against Rs. 2,75,991 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The collections from Sea Customs revenue fell from Rs. 2,69,736 to Rs. 2,55,381, a decrease of Rs. 14,355; but those from Land Customs increased from Rs. 6,255 to Rs. 15,285, an increase of Rs. 9,030. There was a net decrease of Rs. 5,325 from both sources. Under Sea Customs the collections fell from Rs. 2,510 to Rs. 166 in Ganjam, from Rs. 1,181 to Rs. 399 in Vizagapatam, from Rs. 3,533 to Rs. 2,268 in Godaveri, from Rs. 4,976 to Rs. 1,685 in Kistna, from Rs. 1,95,462 to 186,474 in Madras, from Rs. 45,372 to to Rs. 37,258 in Tanjore and from Rs. 2,129 to Rs. 1,383 in Tinnivelly. The only districts that exhibit an increase are South Arcott from Rs. 1,879 to Rs. 3,725, South Canara from Rs. 2,712 to Rs. 10,646, Malabar from Rs. 9,903 to Rs. 10,396, and Madura from Rs. 79 to Rs. 972. Rs. 9 were collected in Nellore against nothing in the corresponding period of the previous year. Land customs revenue rose from Rs. 4,334 to Rs. 11,390 in Tanjore, from Rs. 236 to Rs. 2,156, in Malabar and from Rs. 1,681 to Rs. 1,738 in South Arcot. It fell from Rs. 4 to Re. 1 in Godaveri.

MR. F. B. WALKER, Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway, has been appointed to act as Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Madras during the absence of Colonel Coaker on sick leave. Mr. Spring will, we presume, continue to act for Mr. Walker. The latter officer is destined to retire in a few months' time, which will leave the acting appointment in Madras again vacant.

A FEW nights ago a daring cheetah entered the compound of the Rev. B. Lucas, of the London Mission Society, in the Civil Lines, Bellary, in the vicinity of the railway station, and carried away a dhobie's donkey from beneath the Rev. gentleman's study window. Mr. Lucas laid a kid bait the following night, and sat up to meet the cheetah; but the dhobie's donkey had apparently proved too much for it; as it failed to return.

THROUGH the extortionate proclivities of a Bengal policeman, the recent robbery of Rs. 5,000, which sum formed part of Rs. 60,000, despatched from Calcutta by some Marwari merchants, was detected on Tuesday at the Jugoti Railway Station. A Railway pumpman was carrying on his head a basket, when to a question put by the policeman of the beat he said that the basket contained *jagree*. The policeman wanted some to eat, and notwithstanding the determined refusal of the pumpman, made a grab for the basket, when out fell a quantity of money to the extent of Rs. 500. It then transpired that the pumpman had got into a railway carriage while the train was in motion, and finding the custodians in charge of the treasure asleep threw out a box containing Rs. 5,000 on to the railway line and afterwards recovered it, and buried the money in the compound of his house. The police recovered Rs. 3,000. The thief has confessed and now awaits trial.

IN proof of its contention that young soldiers sent out to India suffer from excessive sickness, and that a high rate of mortality prevails among them, the *Pioneer* instances the case of two British regiments which are now quartered in the hills below Simla. The 2nd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders arrived in India direct from England last Christmas. They were only a few months in the plains, being sent up to Dagshai in March. At the close of last month their strength was 1,024, and of these 101 were in hospital, or a little over 10 per cent. The medical returns show that 52, or more than one-half of the sick men were suffering from fever, 35 cases being entered as "enteric." To put it in another way, one man in every thirty in the battalion was suffering from the disease which makes such havoc in the ranks of the British army in this country. In the same hills, at Sabathu and Jutogh, the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders are stationed. The regiment left England in 1881, spent seven years in the Mediterranean and three years in Ceylon, arriving eventually in India on January 17th of the current year. They reached Suthabu, from the plains, on March 21st, the very day on which the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders marched into Dagshai. Their strength as the close of last month was 831, and there were 66 or 8 per cent. on the sick list. Of these 15 were suffering from fever, 11 cases being "enteric." That is, only one man in about eighty was in hospital from this particular form of disease. In the face of figures such as these how can it be contended that we have shown "extravagant compassion" for the young soldiers in India?

AT Bow Street, on August 2, Thomas Neill was again charged with the murder of Matilda Clover by poison. Elizabeth Masters stated that she met the prisoner in Ludgate Hill in October, and went with him to the King Lud, afterwards to a music hall, where they met Elizabeth May, a friend of the witness. The prisoner promised to call on the witness at her house in Lambeth Road. He wrote the next Friday promising to call, but did not. Witness and May saw him pass, following the girl Clover, whom the witness knew by sight. They entered No. 27, Lambeth Road. Mr. Kirby, chemist's assistant, Parliament Street, proved supplying the prisoner with nux vomica. Earnest Linnell, a private in the East Surrey Regiment, now at Tipperary, said he knew the girl Donnelly; and on objection being made, Mr. Gill, for the prosecution, said his object was to prove that other girls had died under similar circumstances. Sir John Bridge admitted the evidence, and witness stated that on October 13, on returning home, he found Donnelly in great agony. She died shortly afterwards. Medical evidence was now called showing death was caused by strychnine poisoning. The evidence respecting the deaths of Marsh and Shrivell was repeated, and the case was again adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY efforts are being made to divert the China tea trade for the Atlantic seaboard of the United States from the Suez Canal route. The Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways are all competing for the trade. Two steam lines to San Francisco are under the control of the Southern Pacific Company, and the tea once landed goes over that system. The Canadian Pacific Railway has three steamers already engaged in the trade, while the Union Pacific has chartered three steamers to load tea for its line *via* Portland, and is delivering the tea on the Atlantic seaboard at the rate of 1¾ cents per lb. The Northern Pacific has hitherto been employing sailing vessels, but this year the Company, in order not to be outdone by its competitors, has secured six steamers, three of which are running between Yokohama and Tacoma and delivering tea in New York at 1½ cents per lb. These liberal tonnage engagements will, it is believed, cut into the Suez Canal traffic with New York to a considerable extent.

THE names of the players who it is believed, will represent the Bombay Presidency in the two forthcoming matches against the Bombay Parsees, have not yet been announced, but it is pretty certain that more than half the team will be selected from the Poona Gymkhana, who this year have a stronger eleven than they have had for many years past. In batting, writes a correspondent, Poona is particularly strong. Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to Lord Harris, must be placed at the top of the list of good batsmen. He plays a very correct and steady game, and can always be depended on to make a score. He has scored over a century on two occasions this year. Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., has also made some tall scores this year, and if he gets set in the match against the Parsees he will treat them to an amount of leather-hunting they have never had before. Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., is this season playing in the excellent form he showed a few years ago, and Dr. Trask and Mr. Usborne, R. A., have proved themselves reliable batsmen. Mr. Sprott, of the P. W. Department, besides being a strong bat is an excellent wicket-keeper, second to none in India. Messrs. Stockdale and Anderson have done very well in bowling in all the matches in which they have played this year, and it is to be hoped that they will come off well in the Presidency matches. Messrs. Steel, Raikes, and F. Clark, of Bombay, will, it is very probable, be included in the Presidency team matches, and perhaps Captain Newnham. The Bombay Gymkhana has a very weak eleven this year. Great interest is being evinced in the forthcoming matches, and it is stated in one of the Bombay vernacular papers that some heavy betting is being done in connection with these matches. The contest will probably be a good one, and the general impression appears to be that the Parsees will be beaten in Poona, where the ground is much harder than in Bombay. The Parsees themselves, it is believed, are disposed to think that they will win in Bombay and be beaten in Poona. The Presidency team will be an exceedingly strong one, and will take a great deal to beat. Lord Harris will go to Bombay to witness the first match against the Parsees, which comes off on the 26th and 27th instant. The second match will take place at Poona on the 19th, 20th, and 21st prox.

MR. BRUCE FOOTE writes to a contemporary regarding a big 7 feet 3 inches cobra, lately killed by Captain Hawkins at Saugor. He says:—"If snakes with truly spectacled hoods may not be assigned to the genus Naia any longer because more than 6 feet long, it appears to me to be high time that a new genus should be established to receive such non-pithecoid bipeds as venture to exceed the average stature of the human race by more than say, one foot. Despite the newly-introduced regulation size for cobras, I still believe in the attainment of much greater lengths by those snakes. Having lately carefully examined the skins of several authentically determined examples of king cobra, *Elaps* or *Naia bungarus*, in the admirable little museum of the Bombay Natural History Society, I am more than ever positive of the correctness of my determination of the 7 feet 6 inches snake I killed some years ago in the Kotapalle jungles 40 miles north-east of Salem to be a true cobra (*Naia tripudians*) and not a king cobra. The shade of the late Dr. John Shortt and the opinion of other 'philo-short cobrists' to the contrary notwithstanding, I shall ever hold that opinion and see no earthly reason to doubt the perfect correctness of Captain Hawkin's determination of his snake simply because of its unusual length."

THE scheme for improving the prospects of officers of the Public Works Department, now under the consideration of the Government of India, has run aground in the Financial Department as usual. The scheme does not, as is usually believed, contemplate bonuses or increased pensions to induce men to retire, but recommends an increase in the number of executive engineers in proportion to the lower posts.

THE following are among the recently proved Wills.—Mr. T. L. Bristowe, M. P., £136,678; Mr. F. C. Hills, £1,941,745; Sir James Fraser, £16,963; Mr. R. C. Nichols, £170,160; Mr. John M'Millan, £7,493; Mr. J. Attenborough, £140,000; Mr. F. F. Baker, £113,000; Mr. J. M. Heathcote, D.L., J. P., £15,000; Lady E. V. Clemeents, £49,000; Sir J. G. Allpart, £193,074; Mr. E. Whiteley, M.P., £445,554; Viscount Hampden, £6,045.

THE *London Gazette* contains a notification with respect to the new decoration which her Majesty has decided to confer upon volunteer officers of long standing and meritorious services. The new decoration, which will be known as "The Volunteer Officers' Decoration," will consist of an oak wreath in silver, tied in gold, having in the centre the royal cipher and crown. It will be worn suspended from the left breast by a green ribbon, an inch and a-half in width, from a silver oak bar brooch. Every commissioned officer of twenty years' service in the volunteer force is eligible for the distinction, but he must be recommended by the commanding officer of the corps in which he has served, and duly certified by the district military authorities as having been an efficient and thoroughly capable officer. Half of any time during which he may have served in the ranks will count as qualifying service towards the twenty years required. The decorations may also be worn by the Sovereign and Princes of the royal family of Great Britain and Ireland. The names of those upon whom the decoration is conferred shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry of them kept in the office of the Secretary of State for War. If any person on whom the order shall be conferred be convicted of any act derogatory to his honour as an officer and gentleman, his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred.

THE Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, on August 3, began the trial of an action for assault brought by Daniel Harrison against the Duke of Rutland and others. The Duke holds the right of shooting over a Yorkshire moor, and Harrison several times went upon a highway which crosses the moor and interfered with the shooting by frightening the grouse and getting within the range of firing. After being repeatedly warned and appealed to in vain, Harrison was seized by three gamekeepers and held down for twenty minutes. For this he brought an action against the Duke and his gamekeepers, who paid 5s. into Court. The Lord Chief Justice suggested that an arrangement should be come to between the parties, and counsel for the defendants offered to give an undertaking that no shooting should take place near the highway if Harrison would promise not to further interfere with the sport. This proposal the plaintiff refused to accept and the trial proceeded, Lord Warncliffe and the Marquess of Granby being among the witnesses called for the defence. The case was concluded yesterday. Evidence was given on the part of the defendants to show that the object of the plaintiff in going on the road in question was solely to spoil the grouse drives, and that he was not violently assaulted but only detained for twenty minutes until the drive was over. The jury found a verdict for the defendants and judgment was given accordingly.

AT the breaches near the Laki Pass communication was restored between Sann and Amri on the 14th instant, and trains will now be passed over between these stations. There remain only the breaches between Amri and Laki, and these, it is hoped, will be repaired in about three days, and through communication re-established.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN CELEBRITY.

"J. H.," writing in *Sala's Journal*, gives some interesting reminiscences of a brilliant Anglo-Indian journalist of the past—John Lang. He says:—

A question often asked has been again repeated in the papers: "Who wrote 'Plot and Passion?'" The universal reply would be: "Tom Taylor, of course." And undoubtedly Tom Taylor has a right to claim its parentage, but I think it is equally beyond doubt that John Lang, the author of "Too Clever by Half," "The Ex-Wife," "Yorke, You're Wan'ed," and many other clever works of fiction, assisted Tom Taylor in the composition of the play very materially. I had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintanceship with John Lang in the last years of his life, and he often alluded to the part he had taken in the production of the play, which was Much more than merely suggesting an incident or two. He was the last man in the world to try and filch from the fame of others. He was a native of Australia, I believe, but studied for the English Bar, where he rapidly distinguished himself. After filling various prominent legal position, he went to Calcutta at the advice of a relative, also an eminent barrister, and there he quickly made his mark. There must be many elderly Anglo-Indians who remember him well, or at any rate the strange stories told of him. His literary bias led him to found the *Mofussilite* newspaper at Meerut, and few papers have ever possessed such a distinguished list of regular contributors. The military news was always of great value, for it came direct from head-quarters, even from the Commander-in-Chief himself. The political information bore the impress of Government House. The legal was inspired by the Judges. The whole menu was ably served by Lang himself, in a manner all his own.

When the celebrated "Gorbam case" was dragging its slow length along and every one had grown weary of the ecclesiastical inquiry, an intimate friend of John Lang's an eminent Indian official, was staying with him as a guest, and helping him *con amore* with the paper. One day he asked Lang what he was going to say about this case in the forthcoming issue of the *Mofussilite*. An hour afterwards, Lang sent his friend a piece of paper with "D——n the Gorham case" inscribed upon it and nothing more; and this he insisted upon appearing in leaded type in a space by itself in the leader column. Not long afterwards John Lang received a letter from the Governor-General of the period cordially endorsing the "article" as being to his mind the best and most satisfactory leader he had ever read upon the wearisome subject.

One incident in his life John Lang was always especially proud of, and that was his defence of Jotee Pershad, the Army contractor, who was arraigned for malversation of his accounts to a very paltry extent, even if true. John Lang made a brilliant defence of many hours' duration and Jotee Pershad conferred on Mr. Lang a present of a lakh of rupees, then nearer worth £10,000 than it would be now. Alack a day! It was said that several more lakhs were added to the first during the year which followed, for John Lang was never possessed of more than he required, and he was a sorry financier.

Lang was a fine classical scholar. Horace was his favourite author, and he seemed to know him line for line from beginning to end. As a Sanscrit scholar I doubt if he had his equal among Englishmen of his time in India. His writings, such as I have enumerated, were but a poor reflex of his abilities. His story of "Yorke, You're Wanted," while amusing everybody, worked a deal of good. It told of a friend sending his wife home and placing her in charge of Yorke, a brother officer, and of the miserable experiences the latter had of it with the wife and her two untrained and unmannerly children. There was a deal too much of this friendly service exacted in those days by one friend from another, and that which at first appeared a handsome compliment usually turned out an unsufferable nuisance. "Yorke, You're Wanted" helped to check this evil at any rate.

In the list of literary Anglo-Indians, John Lang will always hold an honoured place, and a still larger one in the hearts of those friends who yet survive him.

AFFAIRS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE BRITISH.

THE report of Baron von Soden, the Governor of German East Africa, on the Kilima-Njaro station, occuppies a large share of public attention in Berlin. The newspapers still express grave suspicion that the English missionaries contributed to the rebellion of the natives in the Kilima-Njaro teritorry. The *Vossische Zeitung* especially bitterly attacks the English missionaries, maintaining that they do not practise the doctrines of religious lives, but rather play a political part, by arming the natives, and thus enabling them to massacre the converts of rival missionaries. The journal quotes at length the report drawn up by Lieutenant von Pechmann published in the *Reichsanzeiger*, in which that officer acquits the officials of the British East Africa Company of aiding the rebels; but the *Vossische* brings the serious charge against the missionaries of having at least attempted to procure rifles for Meli's troops.

Official England (continues the *Vossische*) lives on terms of friendship with Germany; but private trading and preaching England adopts a separate policy. In order to promote business and to save souls it incites the natives against Europeans of other religious persuasions. After the reconquest of Kilima-Njaro we would recommend one thing to our Colonial Administration, and that is, "Turn out the English missionaries, as the French did in Algeria."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Baron von Soden's report shows the conduct of the English missionaries in Moshi in an extremely doubtful light. "We shall soon see," adds the journal, "whether their behaviour at Kilima-Njaro is productive of still further harm." The post is anxious to hear more about the English missionaries, and declares that although the report does not furnish sufficient ground for direct accusations against them, their conduct is very suspicious.

Reuter's Agency is authorized to state that no foundation whatever exists for the report published on the 26th ult. by the *Kolnische Zeitung*, alleging that during the fighting in the Kilima-Njaro district, when Baron von Bulow was routed, the natives were supplied with rifles and ammunition by the Taveta station of the British East Africa Company, and that they recently received 30,000 Snider cartridges in exchange for ivory. This accusation is both groundless and directly at variance with the facts as reported by the company's administrator to the directors and to the British Consul-General at Zanzibar for communication to the German Governor. The wounded men of the German Imperial Force arrived at the company's station, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Baxter, of the Church Missionary Society. Medical stores and an armed reinforcement were requisitioned by the company's officer, and immediately supplied from Mombassa in order to avert a disturbance of the peace at Taveta.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, AUG. 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. P. Mulock, B.C.S.	Lt. H. M. Brownlow, I.S.C.
Mr. J. W. Neill, B.C.S.	Lt. A. J. Campbell, I.S.C.
	Lt. C. N. Baker, I.S.C.
Mr. H. P. T. Naylor, C.I.E., B.C.S.	Lt. E. R. Townsend, I.S.C.
	Surg.-Capt. J. R. Adie.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. H. Brooke, B., 6 mos.	Capt. R. P. S. Barnett, I.S.C., 3 mos.
Mr. J. Elston, B., 1 yr.	Capt. H. F. Loch, I.S.C., 6 mos.
Col. C. W. Godfrey, I.S.C., 3 mos.	Lt. N. E. Robin, I.S.C., 2 mos.
Maj. O'Moore Greagh, V.C., I.S.C., 4 days.	Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. F. Murray, M.B., 3 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. T. R. Redfern, B.C.S.	Mr. A. E. Hight, Bo.
Mr. C. R. Marindin, B.C.S.	Col. E. N. Peters, R. E.
Mr. H. M. Kisch, B.C.S.	Col. Walter Scott, I.S.C.
Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty, B.C.S.	Lt.-Col. J. E. Sandeman, I.S.C.
	Maj. O'Moore Creagh, V.C., I.S.C.
Mr. E. Hare, B.C.S.	
Mr. R. J. Bruce, C.I.E., B.	Maj. W. B. Wilson, I.S.C.
Mr. J. N. D. LaTouche, B.	Capt. H. S. Fitzgerald, I.S.C.
Mr. G. T. Cawly, B.	
Mr. J. Mann, B.	Capt. W. T. Shewan, I.S.C.
Mr. J. Delany, B.	Lt. H. W. Hefferman, I.S.C.
Mr. R. P. Russell, B.	Lt. R. R. Renton, I.S.C.
Mr. P. T. S. Large, M.	Lt. A. Pressy, I.S.C.
Mr. H. G. Cowie, M.	Asst.-Surg. Ali Lubham.

YOUNG Mr. Freeman Thomas, who was married the other day to Lord Brassey's youngest daughter, is a fine looking man of only six-and-twenty. He is an excellent cricketer, and a good all-round sportsman. Mr. Thomas is a grandson on the distaff side of the late Viscount Hampden, and is a nephew of the talented composer, Mr. Arthur Goring Thomas, who met so sad a fate in the early part of the present year. Ratton, near Eastbourne, a pretty but unpretentious place, has been the home of the Thomas family for several generations. It was almost destroyed by fire a few days before Christmas last year. Mr. Thomas, who is a J.P., is very popular in the district.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE House of Lords met at two o'clock on the 4th instant, when Parliament was formerly opened by Royal Commission. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Rutland, Earl of Lathom, Viscount Cross, and Lord Knutsford. In accordance with precedent, and in obedience to a summons from the Black Rod, a large number of members of the Commons attended to hear the Royal Commission read.

The Lord Chancellor having announced that her Majesty, not thinking fit to be present, had by Letters Patent, appointed them to do all things in her Majesty's name, the Letters Patent were read by the Clerk.

The Lord Chancellor then said: My lords and gentlemen, we have it in command from her Majesty to let you know that her Majesty will, as soon as the Members of your House shall be sworn, declare the causes of her calling this Parliament, and, it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Commons shall be first chosen, it is her Majesty's pleasure that you, gentlemen of the House of Commons, repair to the place where you are to sit, and there proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your Speaker, and that you present such person whom you shall so choose here tomorrow at twelve o'clock for her Majesty's royal approbation.

The Commons then retired. The public having retired, the Bishop of Ripon read prayers, after which the peers present were sworn in, and subscribed to the roll of Parliament. Among the lords present were Lord Cranbrook, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Balfour, Earl of Northbrook, Lord Herschell, Earl of Kimberley, Lord Basing, Lords Albemarle, Monk Bretton, Egerton of Tatton, and Brookwood. The only Bishops present were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Ripon. The Turkish Ambassador occupied a seat in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. Their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past two.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

There was the usual rush for seats at the House of Commons on the 4th instant. Mr. Ernest Spencer, who, on the last occasion was beaten a short head by Mr. Dixon-Hartland, turned the tables on his conqueror by putting in an appearance before eight o'clock. Mr. Bigwood was the next arrival. He was followed, after a brief interval, by Mr. Dixon-Hartland, whose consternation was great when he discovered that his was not the first but the third place. In the race for seats a more striking personalty was the next comer—Sir Charles Dilke. He secured his old place, but at first took up a position on the Conservative side apparently forgetful that the Government of Lord Salisbury was still in office. This mistake was promptly rectified and the member for the Forest of Dean retired to the Library. Meanwhile the usual inspection of the House by the officials and their picturesque escort of Beefeaters was in progress. General Goldsworthy, M. P., who represents Hammersmith, arrived as the Beefeaters were crossing Palace Yard. At eleven o'clock there were some fifteen members at the House. Shortly before noon the Irish Nationalist members began to arrive in force. Messrs. Labouchere and Manfield, the borough members for Northampton, secured their seats simultaneously. Mr. Labouchere took that which he has occupied since 1886—namely, the first seat below the Opposition gangway.

At a quarter past one o'clock nearly every seat on the Opposition side of the House was appropriated, hats to which tickets were attached being used to indicate places which members had reserved. On the Ministerial side of the House the benches were only scantily occupied. Between half-past one and two o'clock Members transferred their attentions from the lobby, which previously had been the centre of attention, to the House, in the area of which there gathered a large crowd. The first gentleman of the First Bench rank to arrive was Mr. John Morley, who was introduced to Dr. Macgregor, the new Member for Invernesshire, and to many others. He was followed by Mr. Henry Fowler, and from that point Members arrived in rapid succession. At a quarter to two o'clock, the mace was brought in by a messenger, and deposited under the table.

The ex-Speaker, Mr. Peel, entered the House at five minutes to two o'clock, wearing an ordinary short jacket. He was immediately surrounded by number of members, who warmly shook him by the hand. Afterwards he took the seat at the corner of the third bench on the Ministerial side. Mr. Chamberlain came in a few minutes later, and sat down besides Sir H. James and Mr. Courtney on the Front Opposition Bench. On the Treasury Bench members meantime began to assemble, Sir Reginald Hanson and Mr. Gibbs taking places there in vindication of an ancient right enjoyed by the members for the City of London. Mr. Stanhope, the Lord-Advocate, and Baron Heury de Worms preceded Mr. A. J. Balfour, who, on coming in, was cheered by his supporters. Mr. Goschen passed in to his place without evoking any manifestation of feeling.

At ten minutes past two, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod (Colonel Butler) summoned the House to the House of Peers to hear the Commission read, and there was an immediate exodus. During the interval Mr. Gladstone entered the House, and was vociferously cheered, the Irish members rising in their places, and waving their hats and cheering, and the Liberals joining in their latter part of the demonstration.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

When the House reassembled, the Clerk, standing up, pointed to Sir Matthew White Ridley, who moved that Mr. Peel be re-elected Speaker of the House. He expressed his own personal satisfaction at moving the reappointment of Mr. Peel, who, he was convinced, would be elected by the unanimous and enthusiastic voice of the House. He commended Mr. Peel's rigid and severe impartiality.

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, seconded the motion. He spoke of Mr. Peel's allowance of perfect freedom of speech and the adequate protection which he extended alike to majorities and minorities, and said he had not only maintained the noble traditions of his distinguished predecessors, but had added additional lustre to the office which for eight years he had adorned. He joined in the hope expressed by the hon. baronet that there would be no discordant note in the proceedings or in the discussion. The hon. baronet had paid a series of just encomiums upon the character and conduct of Mr. Peel, and he associated himself fully with everything that the hon. baronet said. He had known Mr. Peel, and he enjoyed the privilege of his friendship, dating from the middle part of his own life. The position of Speaker was one of great influence and power, and it was desirable that any gentleman called to that office should possess the unquestionable confidence of the House. In recent years certainly since the time of the Speakership of Mr. Manners Sutton, afterwards Lord Canterbury, there had been a great change in the duties of the office, which at that time were comparatively small. They were now voluminous and onerous. They did not expect that the Speaker would be infallible, but they looked to him to possess wide knowledge, great patience, a thorough mastery of procedure, while to his personal honour not a breath of suspicion must attach. All these demands were satisfied in the case of Mr. Peel. Therefore, he had the greatest pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Peel returned thanks for the honour and favour conferred upon him. He could not forget that it was the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Gladstone, who first presented him to the House as Speaker in the year 1884; that he again proposed him in 1885; and that again in 1886, and on the present occasion, the right hon. gentleman seconded his nomination. This was, therefore, the fourth occasion on which he had been elected Speaker. That was an unusual occurrence, Mr. Speaker Denman and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre were each elected four times, and Mr. Speaker Onslow five times. If he filled the chair again, he would feel under a lengthening chain of obligation to the House, to which at large he would look for support in his effort to uphold the traditions which for centuries had gathered round the Chair and the House.

Mr. Gladstone and Sir Matthew White Ridley then conducted Mr. Peel to the chair, the Members rising in their places as the right hon. gentleman took his seat.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, in accordance with the immemorial custom, offered the right hon. gentleman his congratulations, remarking that the Speaker embodied not only the traditions of the House but the public conscience of the House, so far as the conduct of debate is concerned.

Mr. Peel repeated his acknowledgments, and, on the motion of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the House adjourned at four minutes to three until twelve o'clock to-day, when the swearing-in of members will begin, and will be continued to-morrow. Following a practice instituted a few years back, members will be permited to go through this form in batches of five, and it is believed that the bulk of them will be duly qualified to take part in the proceedings by Monday next (Aug. 8).

THE ADDRESS.

The Earl of Denbigh will move, and the Earl of Powis will second, the Address in the House of Lords in reply to the Speech from the Throne, on Monday, Aug. 8.

Mr. Dunbar Plunket Barton, one of the Ulster Conservative members, will move the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech in the House of Commons, which will be seconded by the Hon. W. H. Cross, son of Viscount Cross.

It is generally understood that the division on the Amendment to the Address which is to be moved from the Opposition benches will be taken on Tuesday night. Some of the Unionists are, however, strongly in favour of carrying the debate on till Thursday, but no definite arrangement has yet been arrived at.

Among the members best qualified to express an opinion on points of constitutional usage, says the *Times*, some doubt exists as to the desirability of proroguing Parliament immediately after the test division. The competency of the Speaker to issue during the recess the necessary writs after the formation of the new Government is not questioned—precedents innumerable may be cited in favour of such procedure; there is a feeling, however, that the better course would be to postpone prorogation until after the preliminaries to re-election have been disposed of, and it is probable that an adjournment for a week or ten days to enable Mr. Gladstone to form his Government will be agreed to. An argument in favour of this plan, which appeals to expectant office-holders, is that if writs are issued while Parliament is not in Session an interval of several days must elapse before the Speaker can take action; whereas there need be no delay if the writs are moved for in the House.

During the existence of the last Parliament the Gladstonians refused to pair with Liberal Unionists, and in consequence the latter had to be in constant attendance whenever an important division was expected. A suggestion having been made from the Gladstonian side that henceforward no distinction should be made between the two wings of the Unionist Party in this connection, the question has arisen whether the advance should be responded to. A section of the Liberal Unionists are in favour of reprisals, it being argued that their refusal to pair will now inconvenience their opponents far more than it will themselves.

MEETING OF THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

The Duke of Devonshire presided over a meeting of Liberal Unionists at Westminster on 4th instant, and in the course of a speech, said:—

They were told that that party would entirely disappear. That prophecy had been completely falsified. They had suffered some losses, and some of their most valued members had been beaten; but they had succeeded in holding their own in many cases with greatly increased majorities, and they had won some seats which, he believed, none of them expected to gain. The successes in Birmingham, which was the centre of the most industrious, active, and intelligent part of the country, had been most remarkable, and in Ireland the results had been equally satisfactory to them. In Ulster every Unionist had held his seat, and they had gained three seats from the Gladstonian Party, besides winning seats in Dublin and Dublin County. Speaking generally, he thought they might congratulate themselves on the fact that they had returned with considerably over two-thirds of their previous strength. He then went on to speak of the heterogeneous character of Mr. Gladstone's majority, and of the difficulties which he must encounter should he be called upon to form a Government, and urged upon Liberal Unionist members the necessity of a constant attendance in the House of Commons. In conclusion, he said he had only one other announcement to make to them, and he made it with regret. It was that the whip of the Liberal Unionist Party, Lord Wolmer, had intimated to Mr. Chamberlain and himself his desire to be relieved of the duties which they knew he had discharged with so much vigour and so much success. All the old members of the Party would agree with him in bearing testimony to the manner in which Lord Wolmer had proved his capacity and had done his duty within the walls of the House of Commons. New members as well as old would bear him out when he said that they all appreciated the amount of energy and vigour with which he had also carried on the great work of organisation throughout the country. His place would be taken by Mr. Anstruther, and he was authorised to state that Mr. Austen Chamberlain would give Mr. Anstruther that same assistance in the future which Mr. Anstruther had given to Lord Wolmer in the past. Lord Wolmer would, he hoped, continue to assist them in that direction, and other arrangements were under consideration, by means of which he hoped that the Parliamentary Whips might receive very valuable assistance. It only remained to him to congratulate Mr. Chamberlain upon the confidence and courage which appeared to animate the Liberal Unionist branch of the Unionist Party, and he might also be allowed to congratulate them on having Mr. Chamberlain as their leader.

MEETING OF THE IRISH PARTY.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party was held on the 4th inst. and occupied two and a half hours. It took place in Committee Room 15, shortly after the House of Commons adjourned. There were sixty-six members present out of a possible seventy-one, and letters and telegrams were read fully explaining the unavoidable absence of the remaining five, who are, however, expected in town next week before the critical division. Mr. Deasy, one of the Whips, presided "pro forma" at the commencement of the proceedings, but was afterwards succeeded in the chair by Mr. Justin McCarthy, who was adopted as sessional chairman of the Party. Mr. McCarthy returned thanks in accepting his re-election, and referred briefly to the greatly improved position occupied by their Party and the great cause to which they were devoted. Four Whips were elected—namely, Mr. Deasy and Sir Thomas Esmonde, who formerly acted in that capacity—with two additional, namely, Mr. Molloy and Dr. Tanner. The former secretaries, Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. Donal Sullivan, were re-elected. The meeting then proceeded to the election of eight members of the party as a committee. Upon a ballot the following were elected, namely, Messrs. Blake, Davitt, Dillon, T. M. Healy, W. O'Brien, A. O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, and Sexton. Another meeting of the party will be held this afternoon. The Press Association understand that the Irish Parliamentary Party, while co-operating with the Gladstonians on the question of Home Rule, will next session continue to sit, as they have hitherto done, on the Opposition side of the House.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

JUDGMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

In this case the Right Rev. Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, was prosecuted by Read and others (behind whom were the Church Association) for ritualistic practices, alleged to be illegal. After some preliminary discussions as to jurisdiction, &c., the case was heard at length by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Vicar-General and several prelates as assessors. The charges alleged against the Bishop were the use of lighted candles on the Communion table during the Communion service when not required for the purpose of giving light; mixing water with the sacramental wine, which was afterwards consecrated and administered; standing during the Consecration Prayer with his back to the people, so that they could not see him perform the "manual" acts; occupying the "eastward position" at other periods of the service; causing the *Agnus Dei* to be sung immediately after the Consecration Prayer; using the sign of the cross "conspicuously and ceremoniously," and taking part in the "ceremony of ablution." On the 21st of November, 1890, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a lengthy and elaborate judgment. His Grace found that the administration of the "mixed Chalice" was not an ecclesiastical offence if the mixing was done previous to the service that the charge as to the eastward position was not proved; that the singing of the *Agnus Dei* by the choir was not an illegal addition to the service; that altar lights, if not lighted as a ceremonious act were not illegal. The charge as to the ceremony of ablution was dismissed as not proven. On the other hand the Archbishop decided that the manual acts of consecration must not be hidden from communicants properly placed; and that the ceremonious use of the sign of the cross at the Absolution and Benediction were innovations which must be discontinued. Against the decisions of his Grace in favour of the Bishop of Lincoln—namely, the mixed chalice, the eastward position, the *Agnus Dei*, and altar lights, the prosecutors appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the matter was argued at great length before their Lordships by Sir Horace, Davey, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram, Q.C., some months ago. The Bishop of Lincoln put in no appearance on the appeal.

The long-expected judgment of their Lordships was delivered on Tuesday 2nd inst., at the Privy Council Office, Downing-street. The court consisted of the Lord Chancellor, Lords Hannen, Herschell, Shand, Hobhouse, Sir Richard Couch, and the Master of the Rolls. The judgment, which is of a very voluminous character, was read by the Lord Chancellor. In reference to the mixed chalice, their Lordships found that the use of the mixed chalice constituted no ecclesiastical offence, thus upholding the decision of the Archbishop's Court. Their Lordships held that singing of *Agnus Dei* before Communion did not constitute an ecclesiastical offence, nor did the adoption of the eastward position; although their Lordships explained that in giving this judgment they did not imply that the use of the northward position was illegal. Their Lordships found that no offence had been committed in reference to the lighting of the candles, and that the Archbishop was within his right in declining to inflict any penalty on the Bishop of Lincoln or issuing a monition. Finally, their Lordships upheld the decision of the Archbishop's Court in all its findings, and unanimously dismissed the appeal of the promoters on all points.

THE most curious railway in the world, which is only in use during the winter, is that between Cronstadt and Oranienbaum, which is laid upon the ice. Its success has suggested the construction of a similar winter railway between the two important commercial centres, Krementschug and Jekaterinoslay, which are united in summer by the steamboat traffic along the River Dnieper. This means of communication is closed in winter by the ice and a long and costly roundabout journey has to be made between the two towns though they do not lie far apart. So the ice of the Dnieper is to be utilised in future during the long winter by constructing a railway line across it for passengers and goods.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. V. CAVENDISH AND LADY E. FITZMAURICE.

THE marriage of Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, to Mr. Victor Cavendish, nephew of the Duke of Devonshire, and heir presumptive, was solemnised on July 30, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The church was decorated with flowers and palms. The service was fully choral, and the officiating clergy were the Bishop of London and Archdeacon Farrar, assisted by the Rev. J. Duncan, and the Rev. T. J. Rowsell.

Among the invited guests, many of whom were present at the ceremony or the subsequent reception were the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, the Duke of Devonshire, Lady Frederick Cavendish, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Athole, Earl and Countess Spencer, the Duchess of St. Albans, Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Durham and Lady Anne Lambton, Lord and Lady Ilchester, the Marchioness of Blandford, Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord and Lady Mount Stephen, the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Winterton, Lord Northbrook, Lord and Lady de Vesci, the Marchioness of Headfort, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady Ernest Hamilton, Lord and Lady Warncliffe, the Earl and Countess of Minto, Lady Granville, Lady Newport, Lord and Lady Morley, Viscount Cross, Lord and Lady Revelstoke, Sir Mackenzie Wallace, Lord Dalkeith, Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, Lady Wantage, the Marchioness of Waterford, Lord and Lady Galway, Lady Carew and Miss Lethbridge, Captain and Lady Florence Streetfield, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Gore, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, and Lady Alexander Russell.

In the absence of Lord Lansdowne in India, the bride was given away by her brother, the Earl of Kerry. She wore a costume of white duchesse satin made perfectly plain, with a round train; the bodice was trimmed with point de gaze, and the sleeves were puffed. The tulle veil was fastened to the hair with diamond stars, and surmounted by a wreath of orange blossom. She wore two necklaces, one of diamonds, and the other of pearls, the gifts of her father. Her train was borne by Master Harry Streatfeild, attired in a pretty page's costume of white velvet. There were eight bridesmaids, including four children:—Lady Frances Churchill, Miss Egerton, Lady Katherine Scott, Lady Maud Anson, Lady Gladys Hamilton, Miss Muriel Herbert, Miss Margery Digby, and Lady Dorothy Osborne. They were attired in cream duchesse satin, veiled with white lisse, the bodices of the four elder ones being draped with Gainsborough fichus of white lace, while those of the younger were trimmed with frilling. They all wore large Gainsborough hats trimmed with white feathers and pink roses, and carried bouquets of pink roses. The bridegroom's presents to them consisted of a diamond snake brooch (the Cavendish crest). Mr. Richard Cavendish attended his brother as best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party drove to Hampden House, Green Street, the town residence of the Duke of Abercorn, where the wedding reception was held. Later in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left town for Bowood Park, Wiltshire, the seat of Lord Lansdowne, where they intend passing the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of pale blue fine cloth, trimmed with transparent embroidered lisse, and large "Picture" hat trimmed with black feathers.

Grey was the colour "par excellence" of the matrons and dowagers present at the ceremony. The bride's mother, from whom Lady Evelyn inherits her clearly-cut features, dark hair, and neat little figure, wore a becoming gown of silver grey satin de Lyons, edged with grey ostrich feathers. The bodice was covered with cream-coloured Irish point lace, the grey silk being arranged fichu fashion in front. A handful of pink roses at the waist matched the pink ostrich tips and aigrette in the little bonnet of grey fancy straw, with open strawberry-pottle shaped crown. The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, also wore grey in a thick ribbed material. The hem frill was edged with black ribbon, and a long white veil, spotted with black, fell in long ends from the grey bonnet. Grey was also the colour of the Duchess of Abercorn's Irish poplin gown, which had an embroidered vest, and was worn with a bonnet with pink roses. Another aunt of the bride, the Duchess of Buccleuch, wore a gown of blue-purple silk, with epaulettes and bretelles of guipure lace, and a bonnet with violet aigrettes and feathers. The Marchioness of Blandford, still another of the bride's aunts, wore a gown of electric blue satin with large pink spots and a bonnet to match. Countess Spencer's grey gown was trimmed with gold galon; her bonnet had a half wreath of cherries. A handsome Watteau gown of pale peach bengaline worn by Mrs. Alfred Morrison had full sleeves of peach velvet in a deeper shade. The front of white "crepe de chine" was caught up with brooches, and was bordered with some rich gold-spangled embroidery. A fall of black lace fell over the Watteau pleat. The Tuscan hat had a frill of black lace and peach velvet strings. Lady Galloway's gown of white crepon had big sleeves of pale yellow. White was the tone of the majority of gowns worn by the younger lady guests. Some of the prettiest were brightened by yellow and pale green, for instance, that worn by young Mrs. Ian. The bodice was of lime leaf green, covered with white Irish point. The neck and basque were finished with bands of lettuce green velvet. Another pretty white gown, worn by Mrs. Princep, had the back of the bodice arranged in a series of tiny perpendicular folds. A scarf of coffee-coloured lace finished the basque. A cream-coloured gown had an Empire sash of apple-green satin lined with shell pink. It was worn with a hat of green and white rough straw with green ribbon and pink roses. Many of the guests wore a single row of pearls outside their neckbands.

Some of Lady Evelyn's trousseau dresses are very beautiful. A princesse evening gown is softened with white lisse frills, edged with satin ribbon and pearls. A stone-coloured cloth dress has the skirt edged with a narrow ribbon ruche. The Russian blouse bodice opens over a vest of Russian embroidery. A dinner gown of rose-leaf moire is edged with ivory guipure, and has the bodice cut in a deep V back and front. Another dainty dinner gown of sea-green bengaline, with corselet of embroidery in gold and floss gilt. An ideal "picture" tea-gown is of ivory crepe, with transparent yoke of ivory lace. A Watteau pleat, ruffles of ivory lace, and graceful folds falling to the feet in front, make this gown one of the most charming in Lady Evelyn's trousseau. A winter dress of brown vicuna is edged with rich minx tail trimming, the bodice being softened with brown velvet.

THE PRESENTS.

The Queen presented the bride with an Indian shawl, and the bridegroom with a bronze statuette of herself, with the inscription, "Presented to Victor Cavendish by Victoria, R.I., 1892." The Empress Eugenie gave the bride a ruby and diamond watch bracelet, and Princess Christian presented the bridegroom with twelve volumes of Tennyson's poems, bound in white calf. The other presents to the bride included, from the bridegroom, a superb diamond tiara, an antique chatelaine watch set in diamonds, and a sapphire and diamond bracelet; from the Marchioness of Lansdowne, a diamond necklace and a pearl necklace; Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, a diamond and pearl necklace; Duke of Devonshire, a three-stringed pearl necklace; Duchess of Abercorn, pair of gold links, with turquoise in centre; Duke of Abercorn, silver and tortoise shell box; Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, gold and enamel filagree tulip watch, gold bracelet with motto, and four silver-gilt shell dishes; Duke of Westminster, a necklace of brilliants, pink topazes, beryls, and white enamel olive leaves; Marquis of Lansdowne's staff, diamond heart bracelet; Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, pair of amber heart-shaped links with diamond centres, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, diamond and carbuncle horse shoe brooch; Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, diamond and sapphire thistle brooch; Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, diamond and sapphire bangle; Earl of Durham, diamond and sapphire brooch; Marquis de Lavalette, ring with large pearl in centre and diamonds; Marquise de Lavalette, diamond flower brooch; Earl and Countess of Powis, silver inkstand and candlesticks; Earl of Kerry and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, silver tea service in case; Earl and Countess Winterton, fluted silver bowl; Countess Russell, silver fan-shaped box; Earl of Rosebery, pair of silver candlesticks; Marquis of Tullibardine, pair of tortoiseshell and silver opera glasses; Countess of Lichfield, pair of carved rosewood book shelves; Countess of Kerry, pair of silver candlesticks; Marquis of Hamilton, two silver pepper-boxes in case; Duke of Athole, silver and tortoiseshell inkstand and tray with letter clip; Countess Granville, fitted luncheon basket; Marquis of Bath, tortoiseshell and silver photoframe; Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, silver-gilt box; Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, leather dressing-case with silver-gilt fittings; Earl and Countess of Ilchester, painted lace fan; Earl of Dalkeith, lace fan; Earl of Northbrook, set of enamelled trays; Marchioness of Headfort, six fruit knives with malachite handles; Earl of Ava, crystal seal with diamond headed snake entwined; Countess Spencer, pair of large Minton vases; Marchioness of Blandford, a frame engraving; Louise Duchess of Manchester, carriage-basket with clock, etc.; Countess of Minto, Louis XVI. clock; Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe, large copper jardiniere on iron stand; Earl and Countess Cowper, Louis XV. clock; Lord Wolverton, silver and copper card-case and memo-book; Lord and Lady Strathmore, heart-shaped mirror in silver frame; Lord and Lady Reay, silver trinket tray on stand; Viscount Turnour, silver shell tray; Lady Maud Anson, silver tray; Lord and Lady Edmund Fitzmaurice, pearl and diamond brooch; Viscountess Cranborne and Lady Esther Gore, gold curb bracelet with crimson enamel heart; Lord and Lady Mount Stephen, a sable travelling rug; Lady Edward Cavendish, three diamond stars; Viscount Valletort, diamond bracelet; Lady Robert Cecil and Lady Anne Lambton, pair of gold and malachite links; the Ladies Churchill silver-mounted heart-shaped tortoiseshell tray; Lady Suffolk, diamond and pearl brooch; Lord Frederick Hamilton enamel, miniature locket set with pearls; Lord Henry Scott, silver tea caddy; Earl of Camperdown, silver box; Lord Allington, three-fold screen; Dowager Lady Ashburton and Miss Digby, screen; Lord and Lady Roberts, Indian silver bowl; Lady Ampthill, gilt carriage clock; Lady Leconfield, rosewood specimen table; Lord and Lady Willoughby de Eresby, tortoiseshell and silver tea-caddy; Viscount and Viscountess Cross, hammered silver tray; Lady Abercromby, gold box with enamelled cross and pearl in centre; Lord Revelstoke, Sevres china vase; Lady Revelstoke, gold-mounted tortoiseshell paper knife; Lord Rowton, silver-gilt vase; Lady Wantage, Louis XV. clock; Viscount and Viscountess Newport, pair of agate trays; Lord and Lady Ernest Hamilton, two Crown Derby inkpots and tray; Earl and Countess of Morley, pair of silver-gilt mounted claret jugs; Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice, chased silver teapot; Lady Carrington, silver hot-milk jug; Marchioness of Carmarthen, ostrich feather fan; Mrs. Montefiore, inlaid cabinet table with marble top; Hon. C. Lambton, small silver dish; Mrs. Temple silver bell; Mr. Thomas Baring, gold necklace with onyx pendant set in diamonds; Mr. John Baring, gold curb bracelet with moonstone heart surmounted with rubies and diamonds; Hon. Miss Baring, diamond and enamel heart brooch; Mrs. Sackville West, gold ball hatpin set with diamonds; Mrs. Grace silver inkstand and tray; Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, massive silver-framed mirror; Sir Alexander Mackenzie, gold safety-pin brooch set with pearls and diamonds; Capt. and Mrs. Cecil Cavendish, silver-mounted pincushion; Hon. Mrs. Wyndham, silver buckle; Mr. and Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, piece of Indian plate; Mr. and Mrs. W. Grenfell, copper and brass standard lamp; Gen. Brackenbury, large silver-mounted scent bottle; Mr. and Lady Louise Loder, silver inkstand and tray; Mr. Cyril Flower, large Venetian glass bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Childers, Dresden china tete-a-tete tea service; Lord Lansdowne's Wiltshire tenants, diamond bracelet.

The bridegroom's presents included:—

From the Duchess of Westminster, tortoiseshell blotting case, inlaid with gold; Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, silver salver; Marquis of Blandford, silver-gilt card case; Earl of Chesterfield, silver flask; Mr. R. Cavendish, service of plate in walnut case; Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, large diamond scarf-pin; Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, silver coffee pot; Duke and Duchess of Leeds, gold and bloodstone seal; Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, tortoiseshell and silve calendar frame; Lady Frederick Cavendish, twentyr four volumes of George Elliot's works; Countess of Bective crystal and gold box; Marchioness of Salisbury, pair of tall silvet salt cellars and spoons in case; Louise Duchess of Manchester, silver milk jug; Marquis of Granby, silver-mounted walkingstick; Viscount Wolmer, silver-mounted hunting crop; Viscount and Viscountess Portman, half-a dozen silver-gilt dessert spoons in case; Earl of Arran, gold and pearl albert chain; Lord and Lady Burton and Hon. Nellie Bass, antique silver box; Lady Taunton, pair of silver candlesticks; Lord Ampthill, massive silvermounted inkstand; Lord and Lady Henry Bentinck, silver hot milk jug; Sir Thomas and Lady Brooke, pair of antique brass ornaments; Lord and Lady Herschell, silver-mounted blotter; Hon. W and Mrs. Cavendish, silver-mounted hock jug; Sir H. and Lady Meysey Thompson, silver-gilt matchbox and tray; Hon. A. Lyttelton, silver-mounted ridingwhip; Hon. E. Cavendish, silver grenade cigar lighter; Lord Vernon, silver tobacco box; Lord and Lady Chesham, gold and enamel pencil case; Lord and Lady Penrhyn, four silver salt-cellars and spoons; Viscount and Viscountess Hampden, silver coffee pot; Earl and Countess of St. Germans, pair of vases; Countess of Leicester silver and tortoiseshell scimitar paper cutter; Sir George Baden Powell, silver mounted ebony stick; Sir Henry James, set of pearl studs; Col. J. C. Cavendish, silver inkstand; Viscount St. Cyres silver-mounted walking stick; Lord and Lady Belper, silver inkstand; Hon. J. Mansfield, silver matchbox; Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, two engravings; Earl Spencer. silver sandwich box and flask in case; Mr. and Lady Harriet Cavendish, a silver mounted driving whip.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

THE present regulations in regard to family remittances from India to England at a privileged rate of exchange, press very hardly, as I have already pointed out, upon the lower ranks of the Service. For instance, a subaltern can only remit £ 70 in one year and a captain £100, and this can only be done on a certificate that the money is going to the support of immediate relatives then in England. A Colonel and a General, on the other hand, are allowed to remit £300 and £400 respectively. It is certain that a subaltern or captain, having a wife and children in England, must generally send them more than the above sums; but at present he can only do it subject to the full loss at the market rate of exchange. By way of compromise, an officer in India suggests to me that a man should at any time be allowed to remit at the official rate on certifying that the money is ultimately intended for the benefit of his family even though they are not in England at the time of the remittance. In this way, an officer who contemplates sending his family to England in a year or two's time, might accumulate a small sum for their benefit in advance of their arrival. This is a very modest request, and I cannot see any good reason why it should not be granted.

In answer to a question, put in May last by Sir Roper Lethbridge, with regard to the failure of the Nizam to join the other native States in the new system of Imperial Defence Corps, Mr. Curzon replied that: "In Hyderabad the scheme is still in course of evolution." I have it from an informant on the spot, whose statements may be taken as incontrovertible, that this reply is utterly misleading. The position is decidedly peculiar. The scheme above referred to was the result of the Nizam's offer in the Jubilee year to contribute half-a-million sterling to the defence of the Indian Empire. The Indian Government very properly declined to accept this offer, but suggested instead that the Nizam and other Native Princes should each maintain a certain number of serviceable troops under the inspection of a British officer.

Nearly every large native State has fallen in with this proposal, and within the last few months the Maharajah Holkar and the Begum of Bhopal have each raised a new regiment of cavalry. The Nizam, however, who was at the bottom of the whole movement, has done nothing, and, so far from the scheme being "in course of evolution" at Hyderabad, there is no sign of any intention to do anything. Competent judges are of opinion that there is the nucleus of an excellent force at Hyderabad, but that in its present state it would be, in case of emergency, a source of danger to the British Government. It is a question, therefore, of some moment, how much more rope the Nizam is to be allowed.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO FEZ.

A REUTER telegram from Tangier, dated July 31, says that careful inquiries made there show that the statement made in the accounts of the Britsh mission to Fez, published in London, that Sir Charles Euan Smith tore up the document brought him by the Grand Vizier on the 10th inst. at the Mission House, and threw the pieces at Sid Gharnet, at the same time ordering him to quit the precincts of the Mission, was inaccurate. Universal regret is expressed that the French Minister, Count d'Aubigny, did not arrive at Tangier before the departure of the British Mission for Fez, it being considered that, had he done so, the whole course of events would probably have been very different. It has now been ascetained that immediately upon the departure of Sir Charles Euan Smith for the Moorish capital, a line of French couriers was placed along the road to Fez, and maintained there until the British Minister's return to Tangier. This is regarded in Tangier as very significant. In reference to the news published in foreign newspapers regarding the British Mission, it is pointed out that the intelligence which reaches the Continental journals comes from native sources through foreign channels, presumably inimical to British interests.

A Berlin telegram from the correspondent of the *Standard* says the statement that Sir Euan Smith made his demands upon the Moorish Sultan in accordance with an understandeng with the Powers belonging to the Triple Alliance is so for correct as regards Germany that this Government supported England in regard to a commerical treaty with Morocco.

Since the rupture at Fez between the Sultan and Sir Charles Euan Smith, there has been no renewal of negotiations. It is true, a Tangier telegram says, that the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs called upon the British Minister on the latter's return to that city; but no mention was made on that occasion of a resumption of negotiations, nor have any envoys yet arrived from the Sultan with that object. The report recently published by some London newspapers, that negotiations had actually been resumed, was, therefore, unfounded.

The *Globe* of Madrid publishes an article advocating the assembling of a new conference in Madrid to settle the question of Morocco. The journal declares that the Madrid Treaty of 1880 is far from perfect, and the Moorish authorities, moreover, practically ignore their obligations, while the Sultan is irritated by the abuse of the system of extending foreign consular protection to natives. The *Globe* believes that, should the other Powers agree to a new conference being held, the acquiescence of the Sultan would be easily obtained, and adds that Spain should take the initiative in the matter.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT.

THE German Emperor left Potsdam on July 30 at six o'clock in the morning for Wilhelmshaven, there to embark for England. The Empress and the Duchess Fredrick of Schleswig-Holstein accompanied his Majesty on the river steamer Alexandra as far as the Peacock Island, near Potsdam, and then returned to the Marble Palace. The Emperor and his suite started at seven o'clock by special train from Spandau, and arrived at Wilhelmshaven soon after two in the afternoon. The train went direct to the imperial wharf, where an official reception took place. At half-past two the Emperor put to sea on board the Kaiser Adler, Prince Henry following on board the Beowulf. About seven in the evening the imperial party reached Heligoland, where the Emperor landed, to the delight of the inhabitans and visitors. He inspected the new works in grogress, and went up to the top of the island by the new lift. The Emperor, Prince Henry, and their suites dined with Admiral Mensing, and afterwards continued their voyage to England.

The Emperor passed through Spithead on Aug. 1, accompanied by the Beowulf. The Earl of Clanwilliam, Commander-in-Chief, left the harbour at nine o'clock in the Fire Queen to await the arrival of his Imperial Majesty at Cowes. It was not until ten that a column of smoke to the eastward announced the approach of the Emperor. Mr. Main, the senior Government pilot of the port, was waiting at the Nab Lightship to pilot the Kaiser Adler through the Solent. As the yacht neared Portsmouth, the Victory flagship hoisted the German flag abreast of the Admiral's flag at the main. The Royal Standard of England was also displayed at the town battery, and royal salutes were fired by the Victory and the garrison. As the Emperor passed the Swedish corvette Norrkoping at the Mother Bank off Ryde the German flag was run up, yards were manned, and a salute fired.

The Emperor's arrival off Cowes wae greeted with royal salutes from the guardship Bellerophon, the German frigate Moltke, and the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle. Ships were dressed from stem to stern, and German ensigns raised to many mastheads. The Prince of Wales went on board the Kaiser Adler and gave the German Emperor a warm reception. The latter afterwards left on a steam launch for a visit of inspection to the Moltke, wearing the undress uniform of an admiral of the German fleet. On his return to the Kaiser Adler he put on the undress uniform of a British admiral, and entered a fourteen-oared barge belonging to his own yacht for the purpose of paying a visit to the Queen at Osborne. He was accompanied by his brother Prince Henry of Prussia, and was attended by his aide-de camp, General-Lieut. Von Wittich, Captain Von Sender, and Captain-Lieut. Von Basse. The German Imperial standard floated at the head of the barge, and was raised to the masthead of the Alberta as the Emperor stepped on to her starboard companion steps. The Duke of Connaught, in the undress uniform of a British general, had previously arrived from Osborne (whence three open carriages had been sent by the Queen), and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, specially representing her Majesty, was present to receive the Emperor on landing. The royal party at once entered the carriages and drove away to Osborne; a guard of honour was formed on the roadside by a detachment of the 60th Rifles. After a brief interview with the Queen, the Emperor returned to his yacht.

In the evening the Emperor again visited Osborne in order to dine with her Majesty and his other relatives. The dinner took place in the Indian Room, where her Majesty received about twenty guests, the Emperor having the place of honour on her immediate right. Among others present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Henry of Prussia, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador.

On Aug. 2 the Emperor took part in the yachting contest for the Queen's Cup in the Solent. His Majesty went on board the Meteor early in the morning, and remained on the schooner during the race, which was round what is known as the "Old Queen's Course." The gun was fired precisely at ten o'clock, and the yachts at once got under weigh to a flying start, the Meteor being the first to pass the line. The competing vessels numbered six, including, besides the imperial yacht, Lord Dunraven's L'Esperance, Lord Dudley's Arethusa, Lord Iveagh's Cetonia, Mr. Godfrey Baring's Mohawk, and Admiral Montagu's Corsair. After the start the Meteor, which led, continued to increase her lead down to the westernmost point of the course and back in the direction of the Nab; but owing to the lightness of the wind and the slackness of the tide, she did not pass Ryde for the eatward until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when she was leading by about eleven minutes, and to the eye of the ordinary observer appeared sure of winning the race. The Corsair, which was second, had, however, a time allowance to take from the Meteor of 27½ minutes, and at this stage was thus well within her time for the prize, with a quarter of an hour to spare. After passing Ryde the yachts disappeared in a thick mist in the direction of the Nab, and were for a time entirely lost sight of. When they emerged from the fog the Emperor's yacht was seen to be still leading, but was being closely hugged by the Corsair, which continued to keep within her time, although the Meteor had gained on her rival and increased her lead. As the imperial yacht entered Cowes Road and passed the German war-vessels lying at anchor, the crews manned the rigging and gave loud cheers for the Emperor, which were redoubled as the Meteor passed the winning buoy nearly twenty minutes ahead of the Corsair, the times of arrival of the two vessels being respectively 6 hrs. 38 min. 50 sec. and 6 hrs. 57 min. 35 sec. Nevertheless the Corsair, although at no time throughout the race obtaining the lead, won on her time allowance with 8 min. 45 sec. to the good.

At the conclusion of the race the Queen drove to the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron and inquired the result. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Princess Christian, was loudly cheered along the Esplanade.

Having returned to his yacht, the Kaiser Adler, and changed his attire, the Emperor proceeded to the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron, where he dined with his fellow members. The only piece of plate decorating the table, with the exception of tha Queen's Cup, was the Nelson Trafalgar Vase, which was given from a patriotic fund to Nelson's widow. The Prince of Wales, as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, presided, and Lord Ormonde, the Vice-Commodore, was in the vice-chair. In addition to the German Emperor, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Henry of Prussia, the following sat down to dinner:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edmund Commerell, V.C., in attendance on the Emperor; the Earl of Dudley, Lord Dorchester, Captain W. R. Boyle, Admiral de Horsey, Colonel Dugmore, Mr. John Mulholland, Mr. Montagu Guest, Lord Suffield, Lord Brassey, Mr. W. H. Roberts, Lord Colville of Culross, General Fremantle, Mr. A. J. Scott, the Hon. Cecil Duncan, Lord Dunraven, Mr. J. R. West, Major Shuttleworth, Mr. R. A. Brewster, Lord Dufferin, and Sir Charles Hall.

The Emperor, who had again passed the night on board the Kaiser Adler, on August 3 busied himself in the morning with official documents for several hours. In the course of the morning the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian came down to East Cowes from Osborne House and embarked at the Queen's private landing stage for the Aline, the yacht of the Prince of Wales, which was lying out in the Roads. About noon the German training-ship Moltke steamed out of Cowes Roads homeward bound. Just prior to her leaving, however, one of her officers, Captain-Lieutenant Wittmar, received from the Emperor the decoration of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class. As the Moltke steamed away to sea volley after volley was fired from her salutingguns. About one o'clock the Emperor entertained a party to luncheon on board the Kaiser Adler. The guests included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Duke of Aosta. After luncheon the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian returned to Osborne. The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Royal Yacht Squadron house at Cowes Castle.

The race for the Royal Yacht Cup in the Solent resulted in a victory for Mr. J. Jameson's Iverna, the German Emperor's yacht Meteor being second, Maid Marion third, and Columbine fourth. The Australia ChallengeCup, for which Prince Henry of Prussia's Irene entered, was won by Mr. T. B. C. West's Queen Mab.

The paincipal event of the day was a dinner party given by the Queen at Osborne House. The German Emperor was the principal guest, and the following were invited to meet his Majesty:—The Prince of Wales, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, the German Ambassador (Count Hatzfeldt), the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Viscountess Downe (Lady in Waiting), Count Eulenburg, Baron von Heckendorff, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fleetwood and Lady Edwards, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edmund Commerell, Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng (Equerry in Waiting), and the Master of the Household (Sir John Cowell). The dinner was served in the Indian Room. The guests began to arrive about half-past eight. There were no toasts; but when dinner was over the Queen turned to the Emperor and drank his health, and his Majesty in return drank the health of the Queen.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SIR A. GEIKIE'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

THE British Association commended its annual congress at Edinburgh on Aug. 3. There was a very large attendance. The general meeting was held at night in the Synod Hall, the President, Sir Archibald Geikie, Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, delivered an address on the "Theory of the Earth," referring especially to James Hutton's famous "Theory of the Earth"—a book of which the doctrines were elaborated in discussions with a group of distinguished scientists at that time resident in the Scottish capital.

THE SUPPOSED CONFLICT OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

It was a special characteristic of this system that it sought in changes now in progress in the earth's surface an explanation of those which occurred in olden times. A theory of the earth so simple in outline, so bold in conception, so full of suggestion, and resting on so broad a base of observation and reflection ought at once to have commanded the attention of men of science, if not that of the outside world; but for some time it attracted but little notice. It was assailed by some of its earliest critics on the ground of its alleged irreligious tendency, though this charge was warmly repudiated by Hutton, who dwelt in his "Theory" on the multitude of proofs he was able to accumulate of an orderly design in the operations of nature. The general public failed to comprehend that the doctrine of the high antiquity of the globe was not inconsistent with the comparatively recent appearance of man.

RECORDS IN THE ROCKS.

Clear as was the insight and sagacious the inference of this great master and his followers in regard to the history of the globe, their vision was necessarily limited by the comparatively narrow range of ascertained fact which up to their time had been established. They taught men to recognise that the present world is built of the ruins of an earlier one, and they explained with admirable perspicacity the operation of the processes whereby the degradation and renovation of land are brought about. But they never dreamed that a long and orderly series of such successive destructions and renewals had taken place, and had left their records in the crust of the earth. These records were first interpreted by the memorable observations and generalisations of William Smith, in his study of the stratified rocks of the West of England, which led to the establisment of the law of organic succession, and furnished the key to the structure of the whole stratified crust of the earth.

FLAWS IN THE MODERN THEORIES.

The doctrine of the uniformity of causation in nature became the fruitful principle on which the structure of modern geology could be built up, and in the hundred years that have elapsed since Hutton's and Smith's researches, the progress made by the science has been marvellous. Facts that had long been familiar came to possess a wider and deeper meaning when their connection with each other was recognised as part of one great harmonious system of continuous change. The doctrine of uniformity of causation had been pushed to an extreme perhaps not contemplated by its original founders. Those who upheld it adhered too rigidly to the logical inferences from observed facts, and assumed, as a matter of course, that the various natural processes causing changes in the earth's crust must have been carried on in the past with just the same energy and at the same rate as they are carried on now. The possibility of variations in energy must, however, be conceded, and the fact that such variations have taken place, and also that the external history of our planet has been influenced and shaped, to some extent, by astronomical causes, and by vast terrestrial catastrophes altogether outside recorded human experience, must now be regarded as established.

THE ICE AGE.

As the most recent and best known of these great transformations, the president cited the Ice Age. "There could not be any doubt that after man had becomea denizen of the earth a great physical change came over the northern hemisphere. The climate, which previously had been so mild that evergreen trees flourished within 10 or 12degs. of the North Pole, became so severe that vast sheets of snow and ice covered the North of Europe, and crept southward beyond the south coast of Ireland, almost as far as the southern shores of England, and across the Baltic into France and Germany. This Arctic transformation was not an episode lasting merely a few seasons. With some fluctuations, it must have endured for many thousands of years. When it began to disappear it probably faded away as slowly and imperceptibly as it had advanced, and when it finally vanished it left Europe and North America profoundly changed in the charaster alike of their scenery and of their inhabitants. The most memorable of these changes was the extirpation of the prominent large animals which, before the advent of the ice had roamed over Europe. The lions, hyænas, wild horses, hippopotami, and other creatures, either became entirely extinct, or were driven into the Mediterranean basin and into Africa. In their place came northern forms—the reindeer, glutton, musk ox, woolly rhinoceros, and mammoth. Such a transformation, though it may have involved no sudden or violent convulsion, yet deserved to rank as a catastrophe in the history of the globe. It was probably brought about mainly, if not entirely, by the operation of forces external to the earth. Whether or not we grant that other Ice Ages preceded the great one to which reference has been made, we must admit that the conditions under which it arose, so far as we know them, might conceivably have occurred before, and may occur again."

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

Among the debts which science owed to the Huttonian School, not the least memorable was the promulgation of the first well-founded conception of the high antiquity of the globe. "This conception was greedily seized by the uniformitarian geologists, who required an unlimited duration of time for the accomplishment of such slow and quiet cycles of changes as they conceived to be alone recognisable in the records of the earth's past history. But the exaggeration and error that entered into these estimates had been demonstrated by Lord Kelvin, Professor Tait, and other physicists, who in their turn had in the speaker's judgment, gone rather to the other extreme in cutting down the period of time that had elapsed since the evolution of the planet to from 10 to 20 millions of years. The demands of the early geologists for an unlimited series of age were extravagant, and, even for their own purposes, unnecesary, and the physicists did good service in reducing them. But the geological record constitutes a voluminous body of evidence regarding the earth's history which cannot be ignored, and must be explained in accordance with ascertained natural laws. The stratified masses of the earth's crust, where most fully developed, attain a united thickness of not less than 100,000 feet. If they were all laid down at the most rapid recorded rate of denudation, they would require a period of 73 millions of years for their completion. If they were laid down at the slower rate they would demand a period of not less than 580 millions."

After careful reflection, he did not hesitate to affirm that this evidence could not be satisfactorily interpreted except by granting an allowance of time, since the geological history of the globe began, much beyond the narrow limits which recent physical speculation would concede.

THE LAW OF EVOLUTION.

Sir Archibald Geikie concluded his address with an eloquent exposition of the means furnished by a knowledge of the course of natural operations on the earth's crust for understanding the modifications that have taken place in the contours of the surface, and the processes that have produced the natural scenery of the present geological era. The law of evolution was spoken of as being written as legibly on the landscapes of the earth as on any other page of the Book of Nature.

THERE was a remarkable scene at the English Opera House, at the end of Sarah Bernhardt's farewell performance. Of course, the great actress was again and again the recipient of enthusiastic plaudits. But when the curtain had fallen, and Madame Bernhardt had several times been called before it loud demands were made for "Darmont," the brilliant young actor, who played the part of Scarpin in "La Tosca." Instead of Darmont, however, Mdme. Bernhardt again appeared, bowing and smiling, and gracefully waving her arms. This went on for some time until the audience got angry, as the actress, and not the actor, came on the stage. The lights were lowered, but this did not restrain the ardour of Darmont's admirers, and at last, when there was nothing else for it, the tragedian appeared. Then one heard the most uncomplimentary remarks regarding the great Sarah's transcendent egotism.

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THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE VIEWS OF PROF. VAMBERY.

IT is stated that the Foreign Office has received long reports concerning the advance of the Russians upon the Pamirs, but practically there is nothing known beyond the fact that the Russians have been seen there. The Russian Ambassador saw Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office yesterday, the 4 inst., but it is understood his visit had no reference to the Pamir incident. Lord Salisbury at the present juncture will, it is said, take no steps to inquire for explanations from the Russian Government.

Reuter telegraphs from Moscow, Aug. 2:—

According to information received here the recent cholera riot at Tashkend has been followed by results which may prove to have an important bearing upon the Russian expedition to the Pamirs. It appears that after the supression of the disturbances at Tashkend several thousands of the insurgent Sarts fled the city, and, massing on roads to the south-east, endeavoured to cross the Sir Daria into the province of Ferghana, but were repulsed by the local troops. Should the insurrection spread among the other natives of the district, however, the position of the Russians would become very critital, as they would not possess sufficient troops to defend Ferghana, the larger part of the force usually stationed in that province having left with the expedition to the Pamirs under Colonel Yanoff. Moroovor Baron Vreffski, the Governor-General of Turkestan, refuses to send military reinforcements to Ferghana, as he is apprehensive regarding the security of Tashkend itself, where the Russian inhabitants are much alarmed at the excitement prevailing among the Mahomedan population. The latest particulars show that the recent rioting was not only due to popular dislike of the sanitay measures adopted against the cholera, but was quite as much the outcome of the offence given to the religious susceptibilities of the Mahomedans by an order of the governor that prayers should be said in a portion of the mosques set aside exclusively for invocations to Mahomet. A rumour was also circulated that the Russian physicians wished to poison all the Mahomedans.

A St. Petersburg telegram through the same agency, dated Aug. 3, says:—

On June 14, Col. Yanoff, at the head of a Russian military expedition, left New Marghilan, the capital of Ferghana, for the Pamir region. His staff consisted of four officers, MM. Verestchagine, Skersky, Yastrepoff, and Zauznietsow, and he took with him infantry, artillery, and cavalry, the last being composed of Cossacks.

His force constituted three-fourth of the Russian troops quartered in the province of Ferghana, and it was joined before starting by a number of volunteers, painters, naturalists, geologists, and others intent on scientific research. The infantry formed the advanced guard of the expeditionary force. The artillery is described as mediocre both in quantity and quality, and doubts were expressed by those who witnessed the departure of the troops whether the guns taken were suitable for mountainous regions. Advices from the expedition which have reached Tashkend report that the expedition has had to encounter some terrific storms and drenching rains, which made roads impassable, and wetted the soldiers through and through. In one of the storms a number of telegraph posts erected by the Russians—the expedition had established telegraphic communication along the entire route as it went along—had been blown down, and a shell had been struck by lightning and burst, happily without wounding anyone, although the explosion took place in camp, and many soldiers had a very narrow escape. The general experience of the expedition had, up to the last advices, been such as to convince the troops that their worst enemy would be nature.

"Ex-Indian," writing in the Standard, points out that the occupation of the Pamirs by Russia is of more especial importance to China. He says:—

It is very unlikely the Russians under Captain Yanoff have got so far as the Hindoo Koosh. As to the number of Russian troops now in the Pamirs, there is every reason to believe the force under Captain Yanoff does not exceed four or five hundred men. If, as is very probable, the Russians have reached Tagharma and Ak Tash, they are clearly in Chinese territory, for the extreme western limit of the Chinese Empire extends as far as Samurtash . . . . . Having got as far as Tagharma and Ak Tash, the Russians, should they establish themselves in these places, will have succeeded in surrounding Kashgaria, and pressing it from three sides—on the north, west, and south—thus leaving open the east side, with the ultimate object of closing it some day, and securing a direct road to Thibet. The arrangements recently made in Ghitral and Huuza-Nagar are adequate for the immediate protection of British interests south of the Mustagh and the Hindoo Koosh; but when the Russians have brought down their frontier on the east of the Pamirs to some point south of Ak Tash, they will not stop there, and their next move will be to make a corresponding advance on the west of Afghan side, and then the responsibilities of this country will begin, for on that side the situation remains the same as before. . . . Considerable vigilance will have to be exercised on the western or Afghan side of the Pamirs, in view of the well-nigh certain advance which the Rusians will ultimately make in that direction.

Prof. Vambery has, according to the *Times* and other Vienna correspondents, written an article on the situation in Afghanistan, which was published by the Vienna *News Freie Presse* on August 3. He considers the rising of the Hazaras as serious, and ascribes the causes of the rebellion of Russian machinations, and thinks it probable that the insurgents have been furnished with Russian weapons. Should the situation assume a dangerous aspect there will remain open to Abdur Rahman Khan no other course than to seek assistance from the English. In such a case it will remain to be seen in what light Russia will regard the interference of England, and whether she might not have recourse to calling Isaak Khan, Abdur Rahman's rival and the Czar's protoge, into the field of action. In concluding his article Prof. Vambery says:—

In the face of the result of the recent British general election, an eventuality such as that mentioned above is certainly not improbable, for the Russians have always proved ready to render ambiguous service to their good friend Mr. Gladstone. In the year 1885, at the time when the situation in the Soudan had reached its most critical stage, the Russian encroachments in north-west Afghanistan and the Penjdeh incident gave England grave cause for apprehension. Who knows but that Russian friendship may again be attended with disastrous consequences for English Liberals?

A "VIPER" BITE.

MR. W. A. RUDGE, writingin "Nature," says:—"As cases of poisoning from the bite of venomous reptiles are happily rare in this country, it may prove interesting to some of your readers if I relate my experience on this matter. About a month ago I caught two snakes at Bickleigh, near Plymouth, and whilst examining one it 'bit' or rather struck me on the lower part of the right thumb. I immediately sucked the puncture (it could not be called a wound), which bled a little, and tried to make light of the matter. A livid patch soon formed round the point, and the hand and arm commenced to swell. In a quarter of an hour I was unable to hold anything, and almost in a fainting condition. The first symptom (apart from the swelling) was a peculiar taste and a sensation of swelling in the teeth, then the tongue commenced to swell and became so large that I could hardly move it, and my eyes seemed ready to start from their sockets. In half an hour a terrible vomiting commenced, preceded by excruciating pains in the stomach and heart, and continued with the pains altogether for nine hours, every drop of liquid being ejected almost as soon as swallowed; there was also violent purging and complete suppression of urine. There was practically no pain in the arm; altogether the painful symptoms lasted for about nine hours. I did not lose consciousness at any time. The arm continued to swell for two days, and then it was nearly as large as my leg. After this the swelling subsided, but the arm did not return to its normal size until twelve days after the accident. After the swelling had gone I suffered very much from rheumatical pains, and in fact do so now, and the digestion was also very much impaired. The viper is a male, a little more than two feet long, and about one inch in diameter at the largest part. Colour, a dull yellowish brown on the upper side, with a zigzag black line running down the whole length. On the under side it is nearly black except at the head, where it is pale yellow. I have kept the reptile now for nearly five weeks, and although well supplied with small frogs, &c., it has not eaten anything, and seems as lively as ever. Cases of this kind, where the sufferer is able to record the symptoms, being rather unusual, is my excuse for occupying the space of "Nature."

MR. JUSTICE WILLS, whose preface to the latest volume of the "Badminton Library" has drawn attention to the judge's interest in mountaineering, is sixty-four years old, but still enjoys the Alps as a climber. He has written more than one book upon Swiss scenery, of which he has the keenest admiration founded upon a long acquaintance with the "Playground of Europe." Sir Alfred Wills was called to the Bar forty-one years ago, and in 1872 obtained silk. His skill in railway cases no doubt led to his appointment in 1888 as president of the Railway Commission.

THE KABYLES OF ALGERIA.

MADAME C. COIGNET, in the "Revue Bleue," writes:—The Arabs and the Kabyles of Algeria, notwithstanding that they are of the same religion, form separate groups, very distinct, sometimes even hostile to each other, preserving each their own character and manners. While they have resisted the French longer, the Kabyles have more affinity with us than the Arabs. Religion does not raise between us and the Kabyles the same barrier as in the case of the Arabs. In fact, the Kabyle adheres to his own religion in moderation. He is still the man of the old apostasies. If, like the Arab, he relies on the Koran, he does not make that book the beginning and the end of things. Even in practical life he consults it but little. In Kabylia completely exemplary Mahomedans are found in the *zaouias* (the religious schools) only. The marabout priests have little influence in the country; the mosques are few, and no one has any scruple about profaning them. During the heat of the day, in summer, the inhabitants go to the mosque to sleep; and when room is wanting in the inns travellers are lodged in the sacred edifices. The great attachment of the Kabyles is to their old laws, the *kanouns*, anterior to the Koran; and, in case of contradiction between the two, preference is always given to the old laws. Moreover, the *kanouns*, while comprising an elementary political organisation, which indicates a real tendency towards the government of public affairs, are stricter and harder than the Koran as regards the constitution of the family, the great thing which separates us from Mu-sulman life.

The slavery of woman is consecrated with more rigour by these *kanouns*. A Kabyle woman, reduced, like an Arab woman, to being something belonging to her father and her husband, bought and sold without her own consent, has not, like the Arab woman, the resource against conjugal tyranny of divorce. That resource is replaced by the *right of insurrection*. The Kabyle woman can return to her family, but she still remains in the power of her husband. He alone having the right to fix the sum at which she can be sold, raises the price, through a motive of revenge, in order to prevent a would-be buyer from purchasing. She is then withdrawn from "circulation," interdicted to all men, "thamouak," and becomes in her family an object of horror and of shame. Despised by all, condemned to the hardest and vilest labour, her life is one long punishment, from which she escapes only by taking refuge in the towns, and leading there a life of shame. Against the failings of her sex the law is terrible; guilty young girls and wives are stoned to death on the public place. Bastard children are all condemned to death, and have not the right even to a tomb. They are interred apart, at the bottom of a ditch, and the earth is levelled smoothly over the bodies, in order that no traces of the shame caused by their birth may remain.

Notwithstanding these barbarous customs, the Kabyle woman, not being, like the Arab woman, shut up in her home, going about with uncovered face, enjoying, besides, a certain activity, even comes to exercise a real influence. It is she who gives warriors to the tribe. Maternity surrounds her with a halo. A jewel on her forehead is a mark of the birtch of each of her sons. Her dignity increases with their number. She is seated at table between them and her husband, takes part in the conversation, and is nearly always consulted in the administration of affairs. Associated with public life as well as with private life, in case of war she emerges from her retirement to appear at the front, and arouse by her songs the courage of the warriors. When old, she appears freely in the markets, buys and sells the products of the earth; often presides at transactions. Her words are listened to; her advice is heeded. Even when a widow she can take part in the *djemmah*, the assembly in the tribe of all the men of full age. In this case the manners are superior to the law. It is not the *kanoun* which draws the Kabyle to us, it is the value of his individuality. More active than the Arab, more enterprising, more hardy, more capable of reflection, he is also more capable of initiating enterprises and of voluntary efforts. Not waiting for the decree from on high, but observing what goes on around him, and consulting himself, experience is profitable to him. He knows how to draw advantages from his defeat. His resignation is neither passive nor desperate. If he has resisted with more consistency, he has submitted with more resolution. The Kabyles can well serve as intermediaries to draw the Arab into the current of French civilisation.

OXFORD FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

BEFORE I leave, writes an American correspondent in England, I must say that among the many pleasant memories of Oxford, few stand out with more vividness than those of my little visits to the college common rooms. There is a delightful seclusion in them, and a cheerful companionship, which is most inspiring. You have dined in Hall and enjoyed every moment of it—the genial hospitality, the good fare, the free open talk; but, after all those good things, something better yet awaits you. You are ushered into the sacred privacy of the common-room, and there an hour or more is spent in genial leisure, wise and playful talk, and, with it all, the inner man is by no means forgotten. In one pleasant room, dark with its panelled sides and ceiling, before its ample fireplace were ranged in semcircle a line of chairs and tables all facing towards the altar of friendship—the blazing hearth. Surely such a custom of friendly and scholarly intercourse must have an excellent influence upon the lives of all. One here learns how men may differ as to view but be the best of friends; how they may be intent in the little circle of their own pursuits, but yet know also, full well, of that greater circle of human sympathies and immortal aims which embraces all souls within its limits. Such intercouse must refine, broaden, and enlarge those who are within its genial power. I should like to see such a common-room for the professors in our seminaries, where they could have daily social intercourse, and for a brief hour at least be removed from carking care and the intense consciousness of the individual burden. Another room which will dwell in my mind was large and handsome. The wax tapers upon the well-polished mahogany did not dispel the friendly gloom of the dark corners, or bring into prominence the features of the portraits upon the walls. Glimpses of the past they seemed, and not without a living sympathy with the geniality of the hour. What a picture it all made—the leaping lights of the great coal fire, the grave-gowned figures sitting or standing, the table itself a picture, and the silent servitors ever moving with soft tread, and meeting readily every want. Happy hospitality of dear Oxford! This much, at least, we may say of it drawing aside for a moment the veil, and letting out between its antique folds the evidence of friendship and good feeling ever perennial among noble souls.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted beyond Battambang.

Moulmain route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail, via Zanzibar' closes at Aden at or about six p.m. on Monday, the 22nd.

PLURALISTS in humble life are seldom met with. When found, they deserve a passing remark. The grave has just closed over the remains of a worthy butler of an Inn of Court, who was personally known to more judges than any other person of the present age. "Old Hume," as he was affectionately styled by all, was part and parcel of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. His old beer, brown rapee snuff, diamond studs, his quaint manner and delightful anecdotes endeared him to lawyers for nearly seventy years. The trusted confidential clerk of Master Sir Thomas Chambers, the late Recorder of London, was a well-known figure on the bench at the Old Bailey. He had a considerable number of minor appointments, drew a pension "as a poor freeman" of a City company, and rode first-class every day between the Temple and a delightful suburban villa equipped with a wine cellar of vintage port and chateau claret. Idolised by the students who were on his "snuff and beer list," Mr. Hume never tired of relating the details of State and civic functions he had attended, and was always encored when to an admiring knot he explained why "Sir Thomas and me gave up riding in the procession of the Lord Mayor's Show."

THE Marquise Hervey de St. Denis, one of the reigning beauties of Paris, and an intimate friend of the Countess of Paris, is the daughter of an English groom, named Ward, who, commencing as stable boy ended by becoming the Prime Minister of the Duke of Parma, who created him baron some time before losing his throne.

NOTICES.

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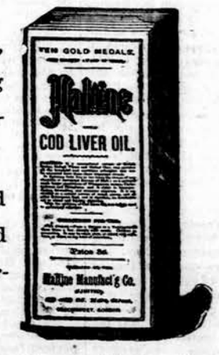
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